FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CAPUTO SAYS BEAGLE TREATY SIGNING IMMINENT

PY101755 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1659 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Oct (NA) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo today announced that President Raul Alfonsin will probably meet with Pope John Paul II in the Vatican on 25 October.

Caputo made statements upon the conclusion of the meeting held this noon between the pontifical envoy Agostino Casaroli and President Raul Alfonsin. Caputo called the meeting "extremely interesting," and stressed the "understanding" of the papal delegate vis-a-vis the international situation. On the other hand, Caputo admitted the possibility that the agreement over the Beagle Channel "may be signed" next week, confirming that the popular consultation will be held between 18 and 25 November. Caputo added that Alfonsin "was invited by Cardinal Casaroli to visit the Vatican, probably on 25 October, at which time he will be received by His Holiness."

"This announcement is very important for all of us, for our country, and this meeting with the Holy Father will be an exceptional occasion for all Argentines," Caputo added. Caputo admitted that during the "meeting we also talked about a visit by the Holy Father to Argentina." In this regard, Caputo stated: "There is a willingness that the Holy Father visit our country in the future."

PARAGUAYAN ENVOY SAYS RELATIONS UNCHANGED

PY092248 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2013 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Oct (DYN) -- Luis Gonzalez Arias, the Paraguayan ambassador to Argentina, today denied that there "has been a deterioration" in the relations between the two countries; he stressed that President Alfredo Stroessner "has the support of 90 percent of his fellow countrymen and he does not become irritated by minuscule opposition groups."

"The Paraguayan reality is very different from the way it is painted abroad and, in addition, we are used to solving our problems at home," the diplomat maintained at Ezeiza Airport on his return from Asuncion.

He denied that he had been recalled by the Paraguayan Government as a consequence of reported official discontent regarding the activities in Argentina of groups that oppose Stroessner. "I travel to Paraguay regularly, and this time I was not given any specific directive. The recent closure of the border in Clorinda, which has been fully clarified, responded to the need to prevent incidents after a demonstration that was headed by some labor leaders," he stated.

Regarding the very much publicized detention of two political leaders in the Paraguayan capital, Gonzalez Arias stated that "these episodes did not take place; it was just a question of detaining two persons, one for contempt of authority and the other because he was drunk. Therefore, no political connotations exist in these two episodes."

Meanwhile, several Argentine newspapers today published reports from international news agencies that Waldino Lovera, a leader of the Popular Colorado Movement, and Miguel Saguier, a member of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party, have been detained.

CGT, BUSINESS CRITICIZE ECONOMIC POLICIES

PY100044 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 9 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] (NA-I/YN) -- Unified General Confederation of Labour (CGT) leaders and business representatives yesterday presented President Raul Alfonsin with a joint statement critical of government economic policies and calling for a new medium- and long-term economic programme.

"The government has not offered an economic plan with clear and stable game rules which allow the transformation of the inevitable adjustment sacrifice into a springboard for sustained growth," labour and business said in the statement.

The president briefly met with the socio-economic contract negotiators, reportedly calling on them to make new efforts to reactivate the economy and slow down inflation. Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun and Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli continued the contract talks after the president addressed the participants. Afterwards, Grinspun said "there are no substantial differences" in the government's analysis of the socio-economic situation and that presented by labour and business in yesterday's statement.

Labour and business said that the "acceptance of this analysis by the government must necessarily lead to a medium- and long-term programme which, even when taking into account the restrictions imposed by international commitments, may be supported and borne by all of us involved with and committed to the economic and social activity of the country." But they added that "the sucessive contradictions in (government) statements, economic signals, and the policies implemented have notably reduced the credibility of these."

Grinspun also said the government is "going to study" the possibility of a new wage adjustment on top of those already announced for the next three months. It was announced that he will meet CGT leaders tomorrow afternoon to discuss wage policy.

CGT Secretary-General Saul Ubaldini told reporters after yesterday's meeting that even if the government were not to agree with their analysis of the socio-economic situation, this would not jeopardize the contract talks. "Logically the talks will continue" because "during the military government we demanded, but now in democracy we request," the beer workers' leader said.

The business sector was represented yesterday by leaders of the Argentine Industrial Union, the Argentine Agrarian Federation, the Argentine Construction Chamber, Argentine Rural Confederations, and the Rural Society, among others.

On the strike front yesterday, the Transport Workers' Union (UTA) called a six-hour walkout tomorrow from 6 pm until 12 midnight to demand pay hikes. The nation's 65,000 bus drivers are expected to back the strike, though the subways will function normally.

Alfonsin Departs Meeting

PY101155 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The last socioeconomic agreement meeting yielded astonishing results to the sectors that had gone to the meeting to talk with the government. The Argentine Industrial Union, the General Confederation of Labor [CGT], and other commercial and production sectors went to Government House with the intention of talking directly to President Alfonsin, presenting him with an alternative economic plan in place of the economic guidelines of the Radical administration.

After the presentation by the president of the Argentine Chamber of Commerce, Julio Gomez, and by the secretary general of the CGT, Jorge Triaca, President Alfonsin sternly exorted all the sectors that were represented there to contribute to the fight against inflation. In reply to Julio Gómez' exposition, which outlined a economic diagnosis completely different than the one used as a basis for the economic measures of the government, Alfonsin said that the dialogue meetings are not the proper forum for questioning the measures applied by the Radicals, even though the Radical program may not be perfect.

Alfonsin stressed that the main objective of the socioeconomic agreement is to attack and do away with inflation. This is a task to which the government will contribute by making the various diagnoses compatible to solve all the difficulties of the private sector regarding inflation. And since his role in the dialogue is not entirely clear, President Alfonsin implicitly but clearly called for support for Economy Minister Grinspun, against whom the main criticisms were addressed.

Finally, and to the surprise of his listeners, President Alfonsin excused himself and left, after telling the businessmen and labor union leaders to continue their discussions with Grinspun and with Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli. The businessmen and union leaders' response was surprised silence, because they saw that their intentions of directly discussing with the president the report they had made had been frustrated. Their report is considered to be a step toward openly proposing a complete change in economic policy by replacing Minister Grinspun.

The union leaders and businessmen were too stunned to react, so the ministers took advantage of the situation and stressed the point that the socioeconomic agreement meetings should mainly serve the purpose of fighting inflation and of promoting improvements in the socioeconomic policy.

STATE INTELLIGENCE UNDER SECRETARY RESIGNS

PY091625 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2235 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Oct (NA) -- Police Commissioner Nicolas Rodriguez, Interior Ministry under secretary for the Secretariat for State Intelligence (SIDE), has resigned from his post, and engineer Roberto Fernandez, who is chief of logistics of the organization, has been appointed to replace him for the time being. This ends a disagreement among the SIDE leaders, which was most clearly revealed by the difference of opinions between SIDE head Roberto Penna and Commissioner Rodriguez and which compelled President Raul Alfonsin to intervene personally last week.

Commissioner Rodriguez' counterparts in the federal police, who were cooperating with the Interior Ministry under secretariat, have also left their posts in the SIDE together with the commissioner.

The disagreements within the SIDE were solved on the evening of 5 October, although no details were known until this afternoon. In view of the deep disagreements at the highest levels of the state secretariat, Commissioner Rodriguez had a meeting on 1 October with Alfonsin to tell him of his opposition to some decisions made by Penna and at the same time to present his resignation to the president. On that occasion, the president reportedly asked Rodriguez to postpone his decision to resign "until the end of the month." At the same time, rumors began to circulate in government circles about the "complicated situation in the SIDE" and the possibility of Commissioner Rodriguez' resignation.

This possibility seemed more distant on the morning of 5 October after a joint audience granted by Alfonsin to Penna and Rodriguez during which the president tried to "ease" the tensions, according to a report from circles close to the president. An official source, who termed the president's action "as a mediation," explained: "Alfonsin granted the audience because he does not want the situation to grow more serious." It was learned later that Alfonsin in fact wished to "smooth over the harsh feelings" and suggested that "a good road" was for Rodriguez to "take leave of absence until the end of the month," the same sources said.

The highest SIDE circles did not believe, however, that the disagreements would be overcome in this manner, and Roberto Penna therefore asked the president for a new audience which was granted him on the evening of the same day and to which he was accompanied by other SIDE officials, belonging to the government party.

According to official sources, during that meeting the president received more complete information about the situation at the higher SIDE levels, and after hearing the opinion of the officials who were present he decided to accept the resignations of Commissioner Rodriguez and the police personnel cooperating with him.

DOCUMENTS RELATED TO 'DIRTY WAR' STOLEN

PY081644 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1137 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Rosario, 8 Oct (DYN) -- Several unidentified persons disguised as policemen early this morning broke into the court building and stole documents related to the investigation of crimes committed during the war against subversion, the so-called dirty war. These persons knocked at the door of the building that occupies an entire block on Balcarce and Pellegrini Streets and when the guards opened the door, they were overpowered and gagged. The disguised persons then went directly to the courtroom of the 10th jurisdiction that is presided over by Judge Francisco Martinez Fermosella who is in charge of hearing cases of crimes committed during the war against subversion, crimes which were denounced by the National Commission on Disappeared Persons. Evidence that was obtained during the search at 100 Urquiza Street, consisting of arms, explosives, and documents containing the names of participants in the war against subversion were taken away. Leaked information says that these elements and a number of papers related to the cases mentioned above were stolen, and that the police uniforms were stolen from a local police precinct shortly before the incident.

Lax Security Cited

PY102016 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 10 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Rosario (NA-DYN) -- At least part of the blame for the theft on Monday of dossiers on human rights violations and weapons seized in court raids from the offices of Judge Francisco Martinez Fermosella should go to the lack of sufficient security measures at the courts building, two ex-members of the Rosario branch of the National Commission on the Disappearance of Persons (Conadep) charged yesterday.

Pastor Hugo Urcola said "the most elementary security measures" had been lacking, and Carlos Torres described the theft as part of a plan to test the government and police reaction to the activities of paramilitary groups. Torres said he had met recently with Santa Fe Governor Jose Maria Vernet to request greater protection for the information -- most of which was either supplied by Conadep or gathered by Judge Martinez on the basis of Conadep reports during seven raids throughout Rosario -- but walked away with the impression that the Peronist official "was not too convinced he would be able to dismantle the repressive system in Santa Fe province."

The human rights activist said court investigations, being handled by Judge Ernesto Navarro, are now centering on the vehicles used by the at least six assailants -- two of them in provincial police uniforms -- who stormed the courts building after binding and gagging the guards. Judge Navarro said he was still questioning the guards.

Prior to storming the courts building early on Monday morning, the group had raided a nearby house allegedly belonging to a military officer where Judge Martinez had recently seized weapons and information pertaining to the former military regime's so-called "dirty war against subversion."

Court sources said among the information stolen by the assailants there was a list of 400 names of people believed to have been involved in illegal repression, which was somehow linked to an alleged paramilitary training camp discovered in Cordoba earlier this year.

The sources also blamed the provincial government for not having heeded the Rosario Criminal Court of Appeals' request for additional protection for Judge Martinez and the information he was handling, after the judge reported threats against himself and his court secretary and the appearance in his office of people who demanded to be given dossiers on human rights violations cases, claiming they were "from intelligence."

Judge Martinez was reported to be working on reconstructing the stolen evidence, which court sources said had been essential in four or five abortive arrest warrants the judge was to have issued on Monday.

Emilio Mignone, president of the Centre for Legal and Social Studies, blamed the theft on the Rosario-based "Second Army Corps itelligence service." Speaking on a Radio Continental programme, the lawyer said what happened in Rosario "is still state terrorism, because I have no doubt those who acted in this operation are state agents who are using state property for these vandalic acts."

Deputy Roberto Sammartino (Radical-Santa Fe) demanded that the Santa Fe government minister and the chief and deputy chief of the provincial police resign, charging that sufficient security had not been provided at the courts building.

GENERALS TRIALS TRANSFERRED TO CRIMINAL COURT

PY100110 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 9 Oct 84 p 11

[Text] (DYN) -- The Federal Criminal Court of Appeals yesterday formally notified the members of the first three juntas of the previous military regime that human rights violation charges against them have now been transferred to its jurisdiction from that of the Armed Forces Supreme Council. The nine retired officers, who had been defended by colleagues during the Supreme Council proceedings, will now have to be defended by professional lawyers. Most of them will reportedly be defended by former justice ministers or men who occupied judicial benches during the previous military regime. The court is expected to return to the council all material not related to the charges against the nine defendants.

Videla, Massera in Civilian Custody

PY101445 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2238 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Oct (TELAM) -- The Federal Criminal and Correctional Chamber tonight ordered the transfer of General Rafael Videla, retired, and Admiral Emilio Massera, retired, to Penal Unit 22, which is part of the federal prison system and is located near the court building. The two military men, one the former first de facto president of the nation and the other a member of the first military junta, have been under custody in Army and Navy facilities because of the court action being pressed against them for violations of human rights during the antisubversion war.

Massera Acquitted in Branca Case

PY052007 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1343 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Oct (TELAM) -- In a decision released today, the Second Criminal Appellate Court dismissed the case brought against Admiral Massera for the disappearance of businessman Fernando Branca. In this case, Massera was charged with failing to report Branca's disappearance and with concealing and destroying evidence. Although Massera was ordered released, he still remains at the disposal of the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces by presidential order because of the crimes he allegedly committed during the antisubversive war.

In a decision signed by Judges Andres Dalessio, Guillermo Ledesma, and Jorge Valera Araoz, the court ruled that the question here is not to decide whether Massera was responsible for Branca's disappearance but whether he can be brought to trial for these charges. Upon ruling that the legal term for pressing formal charges against Massera in this case has expired, the court declared that the right of action has also expired in view of the recent reduction of prison terms applicable to the two charges brought against him.

TWO MILITARY BARRACKS ATTACKED IN NEUQUEN

PY100129 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2355 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Neuquen, 9 Oct (TELAM) -- The commander of the 6th Mountain Infantry Brigade headquartered here tonight released a communique reporting that two Neuquen-based units under his command had been attacked. The communique states that five shots were fired from a vehicle at the barracks of the 161st Engineering Battalion early on 8 October. The barracks was then being guarded by a soldier. The communique adds that 1 hour later 5 persons entered an area within the jurisdiction of the 6th Mountain Communications Division. Upon being warned by a guard, who sounded the alarm, the five trespassers managed to escape. The communique concludes by stating that this case has been reported to a Neuquen federal court.

RADICAL PARTY DISSIDENTS FORM NEW FACTION

PY042340 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 4 Oct 84 p 11

[Text] (DYN) -- Five Radical leaders, including two national deputies, yesterday split with the party's national line faction and set up their own faction. House members Santiago Tossi and Oscar Tabasco and Federal Capital leaders Gabino Gonzalez, Ricardo Natale, and Pablo de Zorzi called their new faction National Line Integration Movement, but said it had no connection with the National Integration Movement faction of Buenos Aires Province headed by Lower House Chairman Juan Carlos Pugliese and Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli.

They accused Senator Fernando de la Rua, leader of the national line faction in the Federal Capital, of lack of leadership and of placing the faction at his own service.

The new faction claimed party posts were incompatible with elective or political posts with the sole exception of President Rual Alfonsin, "whose case is exceptional because the leadership he exercises obliges him to continue as party leader as well as president."

PRESIDENT SILES ZUAZO ADDRESSES NATION

PY110314 Paz Radio Illimani in Spanish 0209 GMT 11 Oct 84

[President Siles Zuazo address to the nation at swearing-in of his new cabinet at Government House in La Paz and on the second anniversary of his assuming office -- live]

[Excerpts] Messrs ministers, messrs members of the high military command, ladies and gentlemen: We are celebrating the second year of our democratic government, well aware of the feelings of the people due to the deteriorating crisis that we inherited from the past.

The perpetrators of this crisis know perfectly well the magnitude of the difficulties that the dictatorships bequeathed the nation, and in view of this, they believe that the time is ripe to change their roles as accusers for that of judges. The maneuvers of certain congressional sectors are aimed at this objective. These sectors want, at any cost, to take over political power, which they did not know how to obtain through the ballot box.

The most recent tactic has the intention of questioning the moral worthiness of the president, which would stand any public or private investigation. They, the most bitter perpetrators of this objective, are precisely those who made a profit that was obtained from their participation in the dictatorships, and they now flaunt their arrogance and their unjustified opulence in contrast to those of us who bear our poverty proudly and who are in step with the problems of our people.

The Constitution can be violated, but the result of this action will never appeal to the national majority, becaue we owe this democracy to its sacrifices and tenacity.

Taking this conviction into account, we reiterate our decision to comply with the popular mandate given us in the 1980 elections.

Those who yesterday institutionalized corruption within the state apparatus are now accusing us of their own actions as if the people had no memory and as if it is not known here and abroad that they have built luxurious mansions, created flourishing enterprises, hotel complexes, and that they have bank accounts that run into the millions. All this is testimony to the fact of their illegal actions and proof against those who today resort to intrigue and manipulations to cleanse their image, as the drug traffickers cleanse their ill-gotten dollars.

The coincidence of the second anniversary of the democratic government and the swearing-in of this new cabinet is not fortituous. The men who were sworn in today do so within the framework of a reorientation, which, on using the essence of the Popular and Democratic Unity [UDP] program, has the purpose of strengthening popular participation in the seeking of solutions to the crisis. Therefore, the responsibility that has fallen on the shoulders of the new government team is very serious. It is this team that will have to face the challenge of the most critical stage of the crisis.

Our capability for action and management was permanently obstructed by various power factors. While some asked that the government (?act leniently), others demanded that it act harshly to reestablish order and impose authority. Under these conditions it was thought that the democratic government could overcome the evil that had accumulated in more than a decade of pilfering foreign loans, systematically assaulting the treasury, decapitalizing state enterprises, and of an overall corruption that we still have not been able to liquidate.

Faithful to our permanent convictions, we have never fallen into the temptation of resorting to force to dismantle the obstructions.

Comanagement in the Mining Corporation of Bolivia [Comibol] and other state-run enterprises and the participation of peasants in government offices dealing with agricultural policy are evidence of popular representation, thus ending an unjust exclusion of workers from managing the productive apparatus and national resources.

Moreover, now that we have finished drafting the national 4-year regional economic recovery plan, we shall undertake an exhaustive consultation with all national democratic and representative forces so that the transformation process of our economic and social structures will be characterized by the active participation of all national sectors.

I will also implement new methods aimed at increasing tax collection and at controlling monetary policy to diminish the pressures of inflation, to achieve a more just distribution of the social burden of the economic crisis, and to protect the purchasing power of workers.

In this regard, the constitutional government must perfect its negotiating strategy with our foreign creditors, but always within the framework of agreements that have been signed with Bolivian workers and by implementing initiatives that will guarantee the necessary flow of resources to achieve the reactivation of our productive apparatus.

Our negotiations with the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] are now being conducted within an established framework. Basic issues of interest to the workers and to major national sectors have been outlined in a recent note addressed by the UDP to the COB executive board.

In recent weeks we have carefully evaluated the actions of our administration during the past 2 years, a detailed evaluation of our achievements and progress and our self-criticism about those problems we were unable to overcome have led us to the conclusion that we must make adjustments in our economic program.

The UDP economic package must go hand in hand with the possibilities of productive sectors and with the restrictions imposed upon us by the international crisis, one aspect of which is our foreign debt and its impact on economic development.

Those who question our ability and the soundness of our plans to overcome the worst crisis of this century must supply the Bolivian people with an alternate proposal. It should be noted that those who are seeking to overthrow the president through congressional maneuvers have thus far failed to give any answer in this respect since their only weapons are slander and intrigue.

Today, the popular masses are strongly resisting the repeated attempts made by those who seek to stage what they themselves called a congressional coup. This shows that no one can deceive the majority of the people and make them forget their distrust of those who were their ruthless enemies.

Despite our present serious problems, we have faith in democracy and in our people's unwavering resolve to build their future.

We will move ahead with democracy and social justice after 2 years of full freedom for the entire nation and without excluding our most diehard detractors. Thank you. [applause]

Appoints New Cabinet

PY110255 La Paz Radio Illimani in Spanish 0203 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Presidential Decree No 20545 read by the presidential secretary from Government House in La Paz -- live]

[Text] Hernan Siles Zuazo, constitutional president of Bolivia:

Whereas, the constitutional president of Bolivia has accepted the resignation of the cabinet members, it is the intention of the chief of state to appoint a new cabinet made up of citizens who are competent and well-known for their moral and political integrity and who will be able to implement all plans aimed at achieving the economic recovery of the country.

Whereas Article 99 of the Constitution bestows upon the president the power to make appointments through presidential decrees, I decree:

Article 1. The following citizens are hereby appointed ministers in the following areas:

Foreign relations minister	Gustavo Fernandez Saavedra
Interior minister	Federico Alvarez Plata
Defense minister	Colonel Manuel Cardena Mallo
Finance minister	Pending
Planning and coordination minister	Rene Fernandez Araoz
Industry, commerce and tourism minister	Pending
Education and culture minister	Alfonso Camacho Pena
Transportation and communications minister	Hernando Poppe Martinez
Health and social welfare minister	Javier Torres Goitia
Labor minister	(Adalberto Guajara Arandia)
Mining minister	Horst Grebe
Peasant and agricultural affairs minister	Pending
Energy and hydrocarbons minister	Ronald Zavaleta Mercado
Housing minister	Guillermo Capobianco Rivera
Air force minister	General Antonio Arnez Camayo
Information minister	Mario Rueda Pena
Integration general secretary	Pending
Presidential secretary general	Miguel Urioste Fernandez y Cordoba

Article 2. The newly-appointed ministers will be sworn in at a ceremony to be held today at 2200 at Government House.

Issued at Government House, La Paz, 10 October 1984.

[Paris AFP in Spanish at 0222 GMT on 11 October 1984 reports that "there are still four ministers to be appointed in Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo's Cabinet, apparently because of insurmountable problems with the Christian Democratic Party (PDC)," which refused to relinguish its heading the Finance Ministry."]

Confirms Military High Command

PY100024 Paris AFP in Spanish 2328 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] La Paz, 9 Oct (AFP) -- Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo has decided to confirm the members of the High Military Command in their posts, at least until December, it was learned today from government sources.

The Military High Command is made up of General Alfredo Villarroel Barja, commander in chief of the Armed Forces; General Simon Sejas Tordoya, commander of the Army; Oscar Villa Urioste, commander of the Air Force, and Rear Admiral Edwin Vargas Mendez, commander of the Navy.

Siles Zuazo, who will complete 2 years in office tomorrow, has confirmed Gen Sejas Tordoya, who resigned his post a few days ago. It is believed, however, that there might be problems about Sejas retaining his post since the Command and General Staff School of Cochabamba (in the central region of Bolivia) expects Sejas to be removed by 10 October.

It has been reported by military sources that military commanders are appointed for a 2-year term, but that this term can be extended if the president, in his capacity as captain general of the Armed Forces, confirmed them in their post.

COMMUNIST PARTY MAY WITHDRAW FROM GOVERNMENT

PY060236 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] The Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP], which has been ruling over the country since 10 October, is confronting a serious internal crisis, according to a report that authorized UDP spokesmen have made to Panamericana.

The pro-Moscow Bolivian Communist Party [PCB] will reportedly withdraw from the Siles Zuazo-led UDP because of internal disagreements. The Communists, who directly or indirectly participated in the enactment of the economic measures, which are considered detrimental to the people and the workers, are reportedly proposing the implementation of the UDP's economic emergency plan and the rejection of the COB's emergency plan. The COB's economic emergency plan reportedly was the cause for disagreement within the UDP.

The UDP spokesmen's assertion was endorsed by Alfo Flores, one of the main pro-Moscow PCB leaders, in the following statement:

[Begin Flores recording] There is (?nothing final) yet, because we are still holding meetings. We have just concluded (?one of the meetings), which lasted between 1 and 1 1/2 hours. Tomorrow we will meet with a representative of the political commission, and we will analyze this issue. [end recording]

Alfo Flores said that the Communist Party's withdrawal from the UDP government will be discussed during a round of meetings that will conclude on Sunday.

SPAIN TO GRANT ASYLUM TO PRESIDENT'S KIDNAPPERS

PY052002 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1549 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] La Paz, 5 Oct (EFE) -- Spain will grant political asylum to the five Bolivian commanders and officers who took refuge in the Venezuelan Embassy in La Paz and who are charged with having taken part in the aborted coup and abduction of President Siles Zuazo on 30 June 1984.

Diplomatic sources in the Bolivian capital questioned by EFE today stated that "the Spanish Government has reacted favorably to the Venzuelan Government's request."

The same sources added that the details and date of departure of the Bolivian officers will be disclosed later.

A spokesman of the Bolivian Foreign Ministry today told EFE that the safe-conducts for Lieutenant Colonel Celso Campos, Police Colonel German Linares, and Captains Pablo Vargas, Rafael Vargas, and Carlos Barriga are being prepared.

According to a La Paz newspaper a few days ago, all the Latin American countries that were consulted refused to receive the refugees at the Venezuelan Embassy, which is located on Plaza Espana in La Paz. The refugees have remained inside the Venezuelan Embassy, where they are able to receive their families three times a week, for more than 3 months. In order to avoid being shut up all day inside the embassy building, they do physical exercises in the garden.

EFE learned that the final phase of the negotiations and the exit of the military men, which could take place at any moment, will continue to be carried out through conventional diplomatic channels.

Another three persons involved in the abduction of President Siles Zuazo, which lasted several hours, were exiled to Uruguay, and the six agents in charge of guarding him while he was being held in a house in the Miraflores neighborhood of La Paz handed themselves over to the police and are now in prison.

Otazo Involved in Kidnapping

PY051347 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Excerpt] It was reported yesterday by official sources that Rafael Otazo was directly involved in the 30 June kidnapping of President Siles Zuazo. According to this report, Otazo was involved through his legal adviser, Jose Luis Zeballos Soto, and the Police Mobile Units for Rural Areas [Umopar] group, which participated in the kidnapping. The report adds that Zeballos, who was then legal adviser for the National Council Against Drug Trafficking and who is now in exile in Uruguay, directed the 30 June operation. In addition to planning Siles Zuazo's kidnapping, Zeballos personally chose the houses from which the armed groups operated and the one where the president was held hostage for 10 hours. The report says that the Umopar group, whose members have been trained to fight drug trafficking, was directly under the National Council Against Drug Trafficking. Therefore, Otazo was directly involved in the kidnapping of President Siles Zuazo since he was aware of the subversive plot and effectively collaborated in the 30 June kidnapping through the involvement of the Umopar group.

LINK IN OTAZO-SUAREZ MEETING IDENTIFIED

PY060217 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Excerpts] The communal and immigration affairs commission of the Chamber of Deputies has reported identified the link in the Otazo-Suarez meeting as Jose Luis Velazquez Zuazo. It turns out that Velazquez Zuazo is the first cousin of President Hernan Siles Zuazo and the personal doctor of Roberto Suarez, who is being sought for his involvement in the drug trade.

This information was provided to Panamericana by Johnny Bernal, president of the communal and immigration affairs commission of the Chamber of Deputies. Bernal reported that the investigation of the Otazo-Suarez meeting is continuing normally. Bernal added that the commission has asked the national investigations directorate to search for Velazquez Zuazo because he must appear before the commission to clarify the Otazo-Zuarez case. He added that Rafael Otazo will be summoned again by the commission to elaborate on his deposition. Bernal said that he has received a number of death threats in telephone calls and anonymous letters.

FIGUEIREDO UNDERGOES MORE THERAPY ON SPINE

PY101635 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1600 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] At about 0930 today President Joao Figueiredo arrived at the Nishimura Clinic for another session of physiotherapy on his spine. He left the clinic at about 1100 and went to visit the Institute for and Energy Research [IPEN]. His doctor said Figueiredo is in very good health and that it is estimated the treatment will last 3 months.

FIGUEIREDO CANCELS MEETING WITH NEVES SUPPORTER

PY101240 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Excerpts] President Figueiredo yesterday canceled the meeting he was supposed to have with Rio Grande do Norte Governor Agripino Maia of the Social Democratic Party [PDS]. Agripino Maia wanted to inform President Figueiredo that he had decided not to support Deputy Paulo Maluf, the government's candidate for president. Planalto Palace Spokesman Carlos Atila explained that the meeting had been canceled because President Figueiredo already knew about Governor Maia's decision.

On 15 October Agripino Maia will announce his decision to support former Governor Tancredo Neves, presidential candidate of the Democratic Alliance. Those PDS Liberal Front leaders who support Tancredo Neves do not believe President Figueiredo's attitude will intimidate other PDS governors who intend to support Neves.

FINANCE MINISTER SEES EASED FOREIGN DEBT TERMS

PY092016 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Oct 84 p 8

[Excerpt] Finance Minister Ernane Galveas said on 3 October that the most likely hypothesis is that Brazil will not have to apply for new loans from the creditor banks in 1985, something that will facilitate the renegotiation of the country's foreign debt. The type of renegotiation will be defined in a meeting with the bankers committee in New York on 5 November, when the Brazilian economic authorities are to present the preliminary 1984 balance of payments figures and the projections for 1985.

According to the government's initial projections, a trade surplus of $10 billion (on the low side) in 1985, plus loans from official groups (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Inter-American Development Bank, IMF) and private sources will be enough to cover the $14-billion deficit on servicing the debt (payment of interest on the foreign debt, plus freight charges, remittances, royalties, etc.) and the $1.7-billion portion of the amortization, which cannot be restructured.

Galveas stated that the $10-billion trade balance must come from exports worth $27 billion--which is nearly the export level to be attained in 1984, less imports worth $17 billion; that is, a 15-percent growth. Taking into account that former markets, such as Argentina, Chile, and other Latin American countries, have started to recover, Brazil will be able to obtain $1.3 billion from exports. Thus, Galveas stressed, it is quite likely that the country will not have to apply for new loans, precluding the country going further into debt.

During an informal chat at the Finance Ministry with reporters, Galveas reiterated that he is optimistic about the outcome of his talks with 40 bank officers of Brazil's largest creditors during his recent trip to Washington and New York. According to Galveas, today's atmosphere is completely changed and quite favorable for a negotiation under better terms.

PROTECTION AFFECTS 80 PERCENT OF EXPORTS TO U.S.

PY062042 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 5 Oct 84 p 20

[Text] U.S. protectionism, either through customs surcharges or quota limitations, affects 80 percent of Brazil's exports to the United States. This was revealed in a recent survey conducted by the Finance Ministry. The products most restricted are textiles, steel, sugar, leather articles, and shoes. Of the Brazilian manufactured products exported to the United States, 45 percent have been subject to restrictions since last year. Almost $600 million worth of products have been subject to restrictions out of a total of $1.3 billion.

But the U.S. Congress is still not satisfied with the level of protectionism and intends to increase it. With a big chance of being approved, the U.S. Congress will today debate the amendment introduced by Republican Senator John Heinz to the Omnibus Trade Bill, the law that regulates the U.S. customs system. This amendment more rigorously interprets the subsidies to exports and the General Preference System that applies to exports of manufactured goods from less developed countries, granting privileged customs tariffs that with the amendment might be removed by the end of this year.

Should the Heinz amendment be passed by the U.S. Congress, the concept of subsidies will be applied to phases preceding the actual export of a product. Regarding Brazilian shoes, for instance, the Americans would begin to look for subsidies at the time the leather is processed at the tanneries, not simply when the shoes are sold for export.

MALUF'S ELECTION CHANCES SEEN IMPROVING

PY072302 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 7-8 Oct 84 pp 1, 4

[By Herbert Zschech]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro -- PDS president candidate Paulo Maluf and his staff claim that the incidents in Aracaju, Sergipe, where he was besieged inside the state legislature and his car pelted with eggs and other missiles by radical opponents, actually improved his position. The occurrences were strongly criticized by President Figueiredo and his aides as well as by rival candidate Tancredo Neves himself. Coupled with the showing of red banners and leftist slogans at the recent pro-Neves rally in Goiania, which elicited a strong warning by Figueiredo through a nationwide broadcast, there are indications that Neves' political modertion, which endears his candidacy to many businessmen, middle class citizens, and middle-of-the-road politicians, is under attack and potential threat by radical leftwingers whose presence could eventually frighten some of his supporters, including perhaps dissidents from the PDS.

Even more dangerous for Neves, the radical demonstrations could incease the distrust already demonstrated against his candidacy in military circles. Neves campaign leaders will have to make strong efforts to prevent ostensible communist participation in the rallies planned for Oct. 12 and 13 in Belem and Manaus. More red banners there would doubtless increase the number of Maluf followers, if not among the public in general at least within circles which ultimately decide the presidential election result under the present system.

Maluf also claims that his visit to Sergipe earned him immediate political dividends despite the hostile demonstrators. While radical mobs hurled insults in front of the legislative building, he held conversations inside with state deputies, obtaining pledges of support from some so-far undecided lawmakers. This, at least, was what was affirmed by his aides. On the following day, the Maluf group recorded another success in the federal Congress. It was decided to annul the nominations already made of state delegates to the electoral college and make new elections for each state's six delegates -- plus two eventual substitutes -- who will elect the president on Jan. 15 on behalf of the respective majority parties, mostly PDS. It was notorious that most of these 138 delegates -- 22 percent of the total number of electors in the electoral college -- were anti-Maluf while those now to be chosen may include more "Mulufistas." This will, in any case, force a revision of the estimates so far made by both candidates.

With the intend of winning over, one by one, electoral college delegates, Maluf, waiting no longer for effective support by the Figueiredo administration, will be visiting again all the Brazilian states, using his powers of persuasion in personal contacts, the tactic which he has used in his previous political successes.

On the other hand, Tancredo Neves will begin a program of personal appearances where Maluf could not go without being boisterously booed. Tomorrow he will have a meeting with about 300 labor union leaders, and a meeting with students is planned for later this month. These events are not exempt from political risks for him, due to radicalism prevailing in those groups which could inadvertently drag him into lending at least verbal support to certain leftist claims that could weaken his position in more conservative groups which presently support him. But his political skill and experience probably will keep him from falling into this trap.

A few days ago, a newspaper belonging to the influential ESTADO DE SAO PAULO editorial group, published an editorial different from the strongly anti-Maluf style so far cultivated. Commenting on interviews given on two successive days by Neves and Maluf, the editorial said that Neves seems to have difficulty in ridding himself of now somewhat old-looking political ideas which elevated him 23 years ago to the post of chief of the parliamentary government. This contrasted with Maluf who seemed to have precise ideas on the solution of the new problems that will inevitably face the next president.

Another comment, in a Rio paper, hinted that Neves' reluctance to come up with a precise administrative plan was probably not due to lack of ideas but the evident risk of provoking new fissures in the already very fragile structure of the PMDB alliance with the PDS dissidents of the Liberal Front--an alliance formed by heterogeneous elements whose unity hardly will survive the first months of the next government, but could prove unstable even before that date.

For the same reason, Neves has not shown any hurry for accepting Maluf's challenge to a TV debate between the two candidates. Many people think that Maluf could easily impress television viewers more favorably than Neves in the heat of a debate. Neves has not rejected the challenge, but will not participate in it prior to December.

Arithmetically, the odds of the Jan. 15 election presently are against Maluf although numerical estimates of the probable margin against him--or in his favor, if they come from the other side--are visibly exaggerated. If many leading politicians hesitate to side with either, it happens because the eventual result is far from being exactly calculable so far. Also, there is continuing speculation on what is cautiously termed "a new factor" in the electoral setup.

Some politicians, mainly in the PDS, speculate that the Figueiredo group still might sponsor a third candidacy, in case Maluf should be convinced that his chances are nil. One of the names mentioned in this context is Nelson Marchesan, the leader of the governmental benches in the Congress. Marchesan himself has refused so far to declare support for either candidate, which is viewed by some as a sympton of his wish to maintain himself available as a "third man."

Should such a situation develop, the election certainly would not take place on Jan. 15 as scheduled, because time would be short for compliance with the constitutional requirements. This could mean a temporary extension of the present administration, which could last weeks or even months, according to eventual convenience. Figueiredo repeatedly has said he will not stay even one hour in the office beyond his constitutional term. But, as a commentator recently pondered, he has said many things during his presidency which had to be revised in the light of new circumstances.

In a similar context, some politicians, perhaps inspired by an unidentified source, talked last week about possible interference with the electoral process by "nonlegislative" forces in case campaigning should reach what they call an "acute climax of radicalization" by the end of the year.

COMMUNIST PARTY CHIEF DENIES NEVES 'COMMITMENTS'

PY081936 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 5 Oct 84 p 3

[Text] Aracaju -- The secretary general of the Communist Party of Brazil, Joao Amazonas, yesterday denied his party has commitments from Democratic Alliance presidential candidate Tancredo Neves aimed at the legalization of the clandestine parties. Amazonas believes the legalization of those parties will not be the gift of any president, but the result of the country's democratization. He then defended the support the entire opposition is giving Tancredo Neves.

NO QUORUM FOR ELECTORAL COLLEGE LAW VOTE

PY110101 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] The lack of a quorum and the (?noise) from the galleries has once again prevented a vote on the draft of the Electoral College law. The galleries were occupied by leaders of the Single Workers Federation, who are against the indirect election of the country's next president. [Words indistinct] the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party and the Social Democratic Party were able to get the draft voted on.

REPORTAGE ON INDICTMENT OF OPPOSITION LEADERS

Parties Replace Detained Leaders

PY101410 Madrid EFE In Spanish 0348 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Santiago, 9 Oct (EFE) -- Social Democratic leader Rene Abeliuk today took over the presidency of the Democratic Alliance (AD), a multiparty group that opposes the military regime led by General Augusto Pinochet, following the detention of AD's incumbent leader Mario Sharpe.

Sharpe, Gabriel Valdes, Enrique Silva Cimma, Manuel Almeyda, Manuel Bustos, Fanny Pollarolo, and Juan Carlos Reyes were jailed today upon being subpoenaed after their indictment, an indictment which resulted from a misdemeanor suit filed by the Interior Ministry against those who called for the last national day of protest. The eighth indictee, Jose Ruiz di Giorgio, an Oilworkers Union leader, could not be subpoenaed because he is in Punta Arenas, 2,500 km south of Santiago. Ruiz di Giorgio told trial judge Arnaldo Toro over the telephone that he will be arriving in Santiago tomorrow, Thursday, and that he will immediately appear in Roro's office to be subpoenaed.

In addition, the replacement on AD's board of Enrique Silva Cimma by the Radical leader Patricio Morales, and that of Gabriel Valdes by the Christian Democratic leader Patricio Aylwin, took place today.

Upon being installed, Abeliuk announced that a press conference will be held tomorrow, Thursday, a conference in which he will voice the multiparty's thinking concerning the above-mentioned indictments. Abeliuk also stated that in case new dententions are made among the leaders of the parties that make up the coalition, provisions have been made for their immediate replacement.

The attorneys of the detainees reportedly said that they will not file writs asking for bail but will file an injunction against the indictment which, according to the time fixed for legal action, possibly will not be heard by the appellate court until 15 October. The Interior Ministry attorneys have also announced that they will file an injunction because they feel that the judge only applied one of the charges, and they felt that the indictees could be indicted for other violations of the Internal State Security Law.

Valdes on Indictment

PY101300 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Christian Democrat President Gabriel Valdes has said that the case against him by the government is so unfair and vengeful that it must be withdrawn immediately. He made this remark at a press conference a few hours before turning himself in to the court along with other indicted political leaders.

Gabriel Valdes talked at length about the current political situation in the country and about the complaint that the government filed against 10 political and labor union leaders. Eight of the accused individuals were indicted by the judge who is hearing this case concerning the violation of the state security law during the last protest that was staged at the beginning of September.

[Begin Valdes recording] The protest took place because there is common knowledge among our citizens, which we hope the Armed Forces will also come to share, that Chile is facing the deepest crisis of this century. This is a crisis which touches our political, economic, social, moral, and international status.

In face of this crisis the government is exhausted and is progressively more and more incapable of changing this menacing course of events. Grave problems go unsolved and are building up to a point at which it sometimes seems that the country is ready to explode.

Our deepest conviction is that Chile will eventually find a solution in one of two ways: the way of violence, conflicts, and war, which would lead to a social upheaval and to our desintegration as a nation; or the path of negotiations and of agreements, overcoming the serious differences that today divide and separate us from the government. We are here to reach agreements, not accept defeat and unconditional surrender. We favor a political peace, agreed to by everyone. We reject the military concept of the endless war the government talks about, an endless war which always ends in a political defeat, if not also a military one, and which tramples civilians and makes coexistence impossible. We also reject the long, destructive war mentioned by some leftist sectors.

Our aim is to achieve a basic agreement among civilians which we call the constitutional pact. This pact is a solemn and permanent commitment, essentially based on a democratic institution. We have made a great effort in this sense. Our second demand is to reach an agreement with those who hold military power, who cannot be outlawed, and who clearly show a democratic will. We have worked intensively in this sense, and political groups and leaders have seen the deep crisis affecting Chileans, thus favoring a civic consensus.

Who can imagine that a head of state would contradict himself so much when he talks to THE NEW YORK TIMES, when he talks in Rancagua, and a few days later when he speaks at the Union Club, a speech which truly revealed his personality, and which we Chileans have listened to with astonishment? What relationship is there between what he says and what any of the junta members say?

I ask the country, is this a reply to the anguished appeal of the highest moral authorities and of a government member's words, which brought us hope? Is this the way to seek a reconciliation, which the country so urgently needs to solve its political crisis, or to overcome the economic anguish of the social conflict? Do they think that in this way they will be able to silence the popular protest? The current court prosecution of opposition politicians is such an extreme case of injustice and of vengeful action that the government must immediately withdraw it. Despite the unfair accusations made against me, I sincerely ask my party and all those who seek a peaceful path to continue in their struggle until they manage to build a country that will really be worthy of all Chileans. [end recording]

Upon referring to the article that the government added to the internal security law of the country with the purpose of applying it against those who organize protests, Gabriel Valdes said that it is very difficult to defend oneself from that article, because, he stressed, the government holds all the power and uses it at will. Valdes also said that if the government halted the prosecution, he would consider it as a gesture aimed at reaching a minimum consensus. The prosecution is a measure that the government should never have adopted, Valdes said.

Pinochet Withdraws Charges

PY102030 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1815 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] President Pinochet today ordered the withdrawal of the criminal charges brought against eight political leaders who were imprisoned by judge Arnaldo Toro for allegedly violating the law when they called the last protest.

This report was released at around 1400 at La Moneda Palace by Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa, who said that this measure was taken for national unity.

PINOCHET, CABINET REPORTEDLY DISCUSS CHURCH ATTACK

PY101335 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Report from Government House by Osvaldo Vega]

[Excerpt] A government spokesman has voiced his surprise over the recent developments regarding the attack perpetrated against Nuestra Senora de Fatima Church in Punta Arenas, especially the fact that the identity card of Army Lieutenant Patricio Contreras Martinez was found, almost intact, near the church, since the card allegedly belonged to the person who died when the bomb planted in the church exploded.

The spokesman pointed out that so far the investigations being carried out seem to confirm that the person who died as a consequence of the explosion was Lieutenant Contreras. The spokesman added that this could mean that Contreras had been kidnapped and dynamited together with the church, since two persons were seen fleeing from the site just before the bomb exploded. The government authority said that it was odd that the identity card was found almost intact while the officer's body was completely destroyed, and noted that the document had been delivered to the judge after it was handed over to clergymen. The spokesman added that Lieutenant Patricio Contreras was seen for the last time on Saturday between 0200 and 0300 when he attended a party together with other officers. The attack was perpetrated at about 0400; therefore, his activities between 0300 and 0400 are still unknown.

These statements were made by the government spokesman who met with the media after an important meeting was held by the presidential cabinet, which was presided over by President Pinochet at 1100. It is believed that the meeting was held to discuss the Punta Arenas attack, but no information was disclosed to the media and those attending left Government House through the underground parking lot to avoid meeting with journalists.

Priest on Army Report

PY101140 Santiago Radio Cooperativa Network in Spanish 1715 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Magallanes Intendant Major General Juan Guillermo Toro D'Avila has said that the regional military government had nothing to do with the attack against Nuestra Senora de Fatima Church in Punta Arenas. In turn, Father Jorge Murillo, the parish priest, said that the version given by the Army on the death of the reported Army officer in the church is not totally credible.

[Begin Father Murillo recording] We think that the report which says that the man had been kidnapped is not totally believable. We are surprised, in fact, that the superiors of this man were not informed of his activities.

[Words indistinct] it is surprising, above all, that these people would have come at 0400 hours in the morning, in the dark, wearing ski masks, without saying anything to those who are directly involved, or to church authorities, without even evacuating neighbors who were affected by the blast. I think that was gross negligence and that is why their version is not totally believable. We now appeal to the courts to investigate this event. I think that the most reasonable and mature attitude is to accept the fact that there is a military involvement here. We expect a thorough investigation. [end recording]

SWISS FOREIGN MINISTER TO MEET WITH BETANCUR

PA042144 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Bogota -- Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert will begin an official 3-day visit here on Tuesday, 9 October, to discuss various aspects of East-West relations with Colombian officials. He will meet with his Colombian counterpart Augusto Ramirez Ocampo and President Betancur, with whom he will analyze topics concerning international policy, disarmament, European integration, the Nonaligned Movement, and relations with the United States, Europe, and Asia.

Aubert will also discuss the Latin American foreign debt situation, the Contadora Group efforts in Central America, and Colombia's position within the OAS, UNESCO, and the Andrean Pact. The two governments will also analyze bilateral relations in the economic, cultural, and social spheres to increase them and to strengthen their exchange. Aubert will be acompanied by Ambassadors (Franz Sterling), (Jean-Pierre Retier), and (Paul Lutley).

REBEL GROUPS, LEFTIST ORGANIZATIONS FORM FRONT

PA052356 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1805 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Bogota, 5 Oct (DPA) -- The Colombian guerrilla groups that signed a truce with the government and 11 leftist political organizations have formed a common front in Bogota to present President Belisario Betancur with a list of petititons, thus opening the possibility of merging to form a single opposition party.

In a joint declaration signed with opposition groups for the first time, the guerrilla groups promised to defend the agreements for peace, cease-fire, and a truce, and announced that they will present to the government a "grievance document" whose contents will remain a secret until President Betancur has read it. The declaration was signed by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the Workers Self-Defense (ADO), the Popular Liberation Army (EPL), and the 19 April Movement (M-19).

The signatories of the document also announced that they will stage a public demonstration on 24 October, which "will be a national march coordinated by the various mass struggle groups that will channel the people's increasing discontent and demand a true democratic opening."

Simultaneously, they announced that on Saturday a fourth attempt will be made to install, with government negotiators, the National Commission for the Verification of the Peace Agreements, somewhere in "La Uribe" region, in eastern Meta Department.

TERRORIST ATTACK DAMAGES ECOPETROL PIPELINE

PA090440 Paris AFP in Spanish 2329 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Bogota, 8 Oct (AFP) -- A terrorist attack with explosives that destroyed a section of the oil pipeline in western Colombia has caused considerable damage and a yet unspecified loss of gasoline, the state-owned Ecopetrol [Colombian Petroleum Enterprise] has reported. A communique adds that the explosion occurred at dusk on Sunday in the municipality of Dagua, 38 km from the central station of Buenaventura, Colombia's main Pacific port, and forced the immediate deployment of an Ecopetrol maintenance crew from Cali to repair the damage. The pipeline affected by the explosion carries the gasoline that supplies the needs of a large sector of western Colombia. It is estimated that the repairs will be finished in the next few hours. The bulletin does not mention who was responsible for the attack.

MOPOCO MEMBERS DETAINED, CONFINED TO HOMES

PY082046 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 8 Oct 84 p 14

[Quotation marks as published]

[Text] In a communique, the National Accord has denounced "the arbitrary and illegal detention of Waldino Ramon Lovera, a board member of the Popular Colorado Movement (Mopoco). The document states that "in addition to being a clear violation of the Constitution, it is also a violation of the promise given by the government in December 1983 which implied that those who returned to the country after 25 years of unjust exile could freely exercise their political and civil rights without any restrictions." In another paragraph, the document mentions "the government's absolute lack of responsibility in that it does not keep its word.

Miguel Abdon Saguier, secretary general of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party, was detained this morning and jailed at police headquarters. This information was released by party spokesmen. Sandino Gil Oporto and Antonio Gonzalez Prieto have been confined to their homes.

Lovera was arrested yesterday at 1230. It has been learned that lawyer Julio Cesar Vasconcellos has submitted a writ of habeas corpus to the Supreme Court in the case of Lovera.

Lovera Released, Saguier Detained

PY101235 Paris AFP in Spanish 0229 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Asuncion, 9 Oct (AFP) -- Colorado Popular Movement (Mopoco) leader Waldino Ramon Lovera, who had been under arrest since 7 October, was released today by the Paraguayan police. The politician, who is an opponent of the government led by President General Alfredo Stroessner, made no statement to the press after his release. The police also made no statement as to the reason for Lovera's detention.

In the meantime, Miguel Abdon Saguier, the secretary general of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA), a member of the National Accord, which, like the Mopoco, is an outlawed political group, has been under arrest in a police precinct since yesterday noon. It was learned that Patricia Abente Saguier, Abdon Saguier's wife, today went to the police precinct with an attorney, but the precinct's chief told them that Abdon Saguier is being held incommunicado and she could not talk to her husband.

Saguier Released

PY110155 Paris AFP in Spanish 0058 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Asuncion, 10 Oct (AFP) -- Miguel Abdon Saguier, the secretary general of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party, who had been detained since 8 October at a police station, was released today. The leader, who belongs to the aforementioned political party, which is not officially recognized, talked with General Francisco Alcibiades Britez, chief of police of the Paraguayan capital, before he was released.

On leaving police premises in the company of two lawyers, Abdon Saguier told reporters that his detention was due to his lack of respect for the authorities, although he did not specify the form this lack of respect took or who was affected. The opposition leader, who is also a member of the National Accord, was held incommunicado throughout his detention.

UNITED LEFT BEGINS PLENUM, SUPPORTS BARRANTES

PY081427 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Excerpts] The unified national plenum of the United Left [IU] finally started at 1700 today after a 2-day delay. Although only 200 delegates from all over the country were expected, 500 delegates attended the plenum. This evening politicans of all the political parties that belong to the IU will vie for the IU congressional slate and for the Alfonso Barrantes presidential slate. Cesar Rojas has prepared a report on this subject:

[Cesar Rojas] Upon his return from Canada, Alfonso Barrantes' candidacy for president was launched by his supporters on the night of 5 October. Although some newspapers reported that a great number of persons had attended that launching ceremony, some, such as EL COMERCIO, estimated that only 25,000 were present. During the ceremony, Barrantes stated that the left is the only alternative for the country, but also pointed out that the left will not lead the country to socialism. Barrantes also stated his position regarding Shining Path, as he has done repeatedly, and urged that the dirty war in the country end and that the law of the jungle cease.

Maoist Senator Rolando Bren Pantoja has been appointed to preside over a commision that will be in charge of drawing up the system to establish the presidential and congressional slates.

Barrantes Named Candidate

PY091951 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1841 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Lima, 9 Oct (EFE) -- The United Left [IU], which is made up of nine Peruvian Marxist parties, early this morning named its candidates for president and vice president for the 14 April 1985 election. Alfonso Barrantes Lingan, mayor of Lima and IU president, was nominated as the IU presidential candidate, and Senator Jorge del Prado, secretary general of the Peruvian Communist Party (pro-Soviet), and poet Luis Nieto, were nominated as the IU candidates for vice president.

EASTERN EMPLOYEES MARCH TO PROTEST JOBS LOSS

PY101440 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Approximately 100 Eastern Airlines employees today held a peaceful march from their offices on [word indistinct] Bolivar to the U.S. Embassy premises. The demonstrators asked U.S. Ambassador David Jordan to mediate in the requested closure of Eastern's offices because 249 employees would lose their jobs.

SEREGNI DISCUSSES ELECTIONS, IMF NEGOTIATIONS

PY101530 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Before going to the meeting of the multiparty group, this Broad Front, General Liber Seregni stated that he is astonished that the National (Blanco) Party is now denying that it has stated that it would call elections in 1985 if it wins the [November] elections. On the other hand, Gen Seregni feels that in the final analysis the people will judge the National Party. Gen Seregni also talked about the foreign debt. Here are his words:

[Begin recording] [Seregni] It is up to the current regime what it does in this regard, and it is responsible, isn't it? The democratic government which is to be elected by the people in November will start dealing and renegotiating immediately after the elections. (?We understand) that no time can be wasted.

[Unidentified reporter] Would an eventual agreement with the IMF be then disregarded?

[Seregni] No, this does not mean that it will be disregarded, but it means that the guidelines which will be appropriate at that time will be established. [end recording]

SOUTH AFRICAN RUGBY PLAYERS REFUSED VISAS

PY101525 Paris AFP in Spanish 1300 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Montevideo, 10 Oct (AFP) -- The Uruguayan Government has denied visas to the players of the Defense-Weemag South African rugby team that is now touring South America. This information was provided by well-informed sources. The decision, which represents a change in the policy line of the Monteviedo government, abides by the position of the UN that has repeatedly condemned the practice of apartheid in South Africa.

According to the same sources, a similar measure might be applied to the participants in the Cape Town-Punta del Este regatta that will begin on 12 January 1985. Rumors have it that the denial of visas to the South African rugby players would force the cancellation of the regatta.

Uruguay has adhered to the international condemnation of apartheid, although in practice has not acted accordingly, the source said.

South African sports delegations have been coming to Uruguay for years, and when Brazil denied permission for the traditional transoceanic regatta to finish in its territory, the Montevideo government allowed the Punta del Este sea resort to be named the finishing point.

GELLI COLLABORATOR ARRESTED, TO BE EXTRADITED

PY092032 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0104 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Montevideo, 8 Oct (EFE) -- The 46-year-old Italian Elbio Lombardi Grabielli, one of the most sought after collaborators of Licio Gelli, head of the Propaganda 2 Lodge, has been arrested by the Uruguayan police and will be extradited to Switzerland. According to information obtained this afternoon, Lombardi admitted having planned Gelli's escape from a Swiss prison in August 1983. It was learned today that the Italian citizen, who is being sought by the Swiss authorities on charges of corruption and aiding and instigating an escape, was arrested last Saturday in a very elegant house in the Carrasco neighborhood of Montevideo.

Lombardi told Uruguayan authorities that he arrived in Uruguay 2 months after Gelli escaped from the famous (Champs D'Ollon) prison in Bern, and that he had lived in several houses and apartments in Montevideo and in the interior. In his statement to the police, he said that he had tried to live inconspicuously and that he had even traveled to Argentina several times.

Uruguayan Interpol agents caught Lombardi in the house in Carrasco and after arresting him placed him at the court's disposal. The judge decided that Lombardi Grabielli will stay in prison while the paperwork necessary to extradite him, in compliance with the Uruguayan-Swiss treaty currently in force, is being completed.

Gelli's collaborator, according to the preliminary reports, admitted that he helped the leader of the Propaganda 2 Lodge flee from prison and said that he then traveled by helicopter from Bern to the French Cote d'Azur.

Gelli, who is being sought by the Italian authorities, escaped from prison on the night of 9-10 August 1983. It was learned that Gelli left the prison in the car of one of the guards, whom he bribed with $10,500. Gelli went by car from the Swiss prison to Annecy, near the French border, where he took a helicopter to the Cote d'Azur accompanied by three Italians, one of them Lombardi Grabielli, who is now under arrest.

According to the police, Lombardi Grabielli, who pretended to be an Uruguayan citizen, was born in Pistoia (Italy) on 12 June 1938.

Since Gelli escaped from prison, various press reports have stated that Uruguay and Argentina could be the final refuge of the leader of the Propaganda 2 Lodge. The Gelli group has several properties in Uruguay and until not long ago it controlled a bank that has now been transferred to another group.

SEPULVEDA SEES NO 'DEFECTS' IN CONTADORA DOCUMENT

FL101504 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2225 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Secretary of Foreign Relations Bernardo Sepulveda Amor has said that the Contadora peace document has no defects. The states that have shown themselves to be incapable of committing themselves politically and legally to the guidelines of the pacifist group are the ones with defects, he said. At a press conference, the secretary of foreign relations said the Contadora Group's peace document has very good verification and control mechanisms that are sufficient to guarantee the supervision of all the obligations assumed by signatory nations. The nations that have questioned the revised Contadora Document are the United States, Honduras, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and El Salvador. I believe it would be possible to create more perfect mechanisms, Sepulveda said, but if there is no real desire to comply with them the document would be ineffective because there must be a political will to live up to the commitments made.

Sepulveda Amor said Mexican foreign policy on Central America will not change. He said Mexico has not been presdured for belonging to the Contadora Group and would not tolerate such pressure. He stressed the fact that the focus of Mexican foreign policy is the defense of Mexico's national interests, that it is based on solid fundamental principles and will never follow a narrow pathway as critics have recently claimed. He said Mexican foreign policy responds to historical conditions and not to whims, and the fact that Mexico belongs to the Contadora Group should be viewed as an investment and not an expenditure. Sepulveda Amor admitted that Mexican foreign relations are complex due to Mexico's specific weight in international relations, because Mexico is more responsible and participitative.

He denied that the San Jose Accord is unfavorable to Mexico, because Mexico is not wasting that crude oil and is not giving it away. Statements to that effect lack any basis in fact. The pact clearly states that 80 percent is paid when the oil is delivered. The remaining 20 percent is paid later, and if some nations cannot pay, the matter is negotiated.

He added that the coming change in the U.S. presidency will not change that situation because the relations are between states, and whoever the next president is he will surely follow the same line. The Mexican secretary of foreign relations expressed his firm hope that a commercial agreement with the U.S. Government will be signed soon that will provide security for Mexican exporters and develop their export capacity without risks and uncertainties.

With reference to the situation in El Salvador, Sepulveda Amor said he was confident that the bloody Salvadoran civil war that has taken so many innocent lives will soon be over. He said the end to the fighting depends on the efforts the two sides make to find a rapid solution.

Finally, Sepulveda said that the reason for the coming visit this Thursday and Friday of his U.S. counterpart, George Shultz, is to continue the dialogue the Mexican and U.S. Governments have maintained for a long time.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT

FL101140 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0400 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Sandinist junta, has said here today that the Honduran proposal to review the Contadora peace proposal on 15 October with only the Central American foreign ministers is a political maneuver to put off the signing of this document.

The Sandinist commander made this statement at Mexico City International Airport, where he was received by Nicaraguan Ambassador to Mexico Edmundo Jarquin. Nevertheless, Ortega said, the Nicaraguan Government and people hope the U.S. Government will consider and accept the peace proposal drawn up by the foreign ministers of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama because the proposal is not only a Latin American initiative, but also has the support of the European governments.

Departs for Managua

FL102052 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1946 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Nicaragua's Coordinator of the junta of the Sandinist Government Daniel Ortega left for Managua this morning after a few hours stay in Mexico City. The Sandinist commander had arrived here last night from Atalanta [Georgia], after a tour of several states in the United States where he met with representatives from various religious, student, and intellectual organizations.

The Nicaraguan presidential candidate departed from Mexico on board a Nicaraguan Airlines airplane, accompanied by Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto.

LABOR LEADERS SAY U.S. UNDERMINING COUNTRY

FL082054 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1930 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 8 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Several Mexican leaders have pointed to the U.S. Government as the promoter of political and economic pressuring which would try to change the traditional Mexican principles of self-determination and respect for state sovereignty. Fidel Velazquez, national leader of the Confederation of Mexican Workers has said that in spite of aggressions from this country to the north, Mexico has been able to defend itself by exercising its right of always being an independent and sovereign nation.

Angel Olivo Solis, leader of the Revolutionary Labor Confederation, has strenously censured U.S. Ambassador John Gavin's attitude, who spread throughout the United States, a report that foreigners on Mexico's highways and in its vacation spots are assaulted and attacked. Olivo Solis added that in clear concordance with CIA intentions, a picture of chaos and terrorism is being introduced in order to present Ronald Reagan as the savior of the Western hemisphere, and in this manner give validity to the armed aggression against Nicaragua, predicted to take place sometime in October.

Alberto Juarez Blancas, secretary general of the Revolutionary Confederation of Workers and Peasants, said that Gavin's intention in spreading the image of pistol-carrying Mexicans to the diplomatic corps at the UN is to reduce support for the Contadora Group's peace efforts.

INFLATION RATE REPORTED TO BE DROPPING

FL081430 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0005 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 5 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's inflation rate has continued to drop this year. An increase of 42.6 percent has been recorded, compared to 58.5 percent last year, the Bank of Mexico announced here today.

The announcement added that the prices contributing the most to the growth of the rate were garments, textbooks, scholarships, some foodstuffs, electricity, automobiles, toiletries, medicines, and cost of hotel and restaurant services.

ARDITO BARLETTA DISCUSSES CANAL POLICY

PA101945 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 8 Oct 84 pp 2, 7

[President-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta interviewed by reporter carried in Special Supplement; date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: How do you think that your administration's development plans for the canal area will effectively contribute to solving the unemployment problem?

Answer: Within the national concept, the development plans to be implemented during my administration will be aimed at achieving one ultimate goal: To improve the level and quality of life of all Panamanians.

The development of the canal area, which must be an integral part of national development, will play an important role in solving the unemployment problem. This development will be accomplished through the incorporation and integration of the areas and properties reverted to the national system in such a way that they can contribute to economic development and social justice. Specifically, development and social justice will be achieved through:

A) Productive activities to take optimun advantage of the transisthmian transportation system. In this sense, we must study and define national interests in harmony with the interests of international users of the isthmus' geographical position.

B) The distribution of wealth generated by these means should be made following the principle of giving it the utmost and best collective use possible, which means that we should achieve the greatest participation possible of the country's population in the benefits derived from the economic development of those areas.

C) A relevant and growing participation of the Panamanian private enterprise.

More than 80 percent of our economic activity is generated through our geographic position, which enables us to be of service to the world. The canal area's contribution to the country's economic development must come from economic activities linked to our geographic position and the international transisthmian traffic.

It is very important for Panamanians to maintain the Panama Canal in an operating condition that will guarantee an efficient service under conditions, so that it will continue to be the best alternative for transisthmian transportation, in view of the competitive activity. The widening and dredging of the Gaillard Cut is considered a current necessity, in accordance with our plans. Our government will do everything possible to begin this project in the next few years, since it will create several thousand jobs, and will represent an investment of over 500 million balboas during the remainder of the decade.

Question: Do you anticipate negotiations with the United States to modify the Murphy Law?

Answer: Yes, we do. They are necessary, Law 96-70, also known as the Murphy Law was created with the intention of providing the necessary legal regulations for the implementation of the 1977 canal treaties. This law was approved by the U.S. Congress on 27 September 1979. During the 5 years following the implementation of the treaties, the obstacles that this unilateral U.S. law have represented for the correct implementation of the agreements reached at a bilateral level have been notorious.

The Murphy Law in many aspects deviates from the text of the treaties, and violates them. These violations have been extensively mentioned in the notes that Panama sent to the United States on 11 July 1979 and 9 January 1980, and in a document entitled: "Statement by the President of the Republic of Panama in Reply to the U.S. State Department's Note of 27 May 1980," sent to the U.S. State Department on 12 November 1980. Based on the experience we have had during the first 5 years of the implementation of the Law 96-70, the modifications should be proposed in the following areas:

1. The definition of the Panama Canal Commission (Sections 1101 and 1102).

2. The basic regulation for Panamanian officials at the highest levels in the Panama Canal Commission (the four directors and deputy administrator, Sections 1102 and 1104).

3. The creation of certain positions, assigned to U.S. citizens, discriminating Panamanians, such as the chief engineer (Section 1104a) and the ombudsman [last word published in English] (Section 1113) and a board of local inspectors (Section 1418) with certain legal functions.

4. The granting of authority to the President of the United States to regulate matters inherent to the Administrative Police (Sections 1701 and 1702).

5. The elimination with the law of the commission's basic property, by transferring to the United States the assets previously owned by the Panama Canal Company (Section 1501).

6. The legal requirements to transfer the commission's properties to the Republic of Panama (Sections 1344 and 1504).

7. The system used to determine annual profit to determine sum to be paid to the Republic of Panama.

8. Benefits for U.S. employees and representatives, discriminating Panamanian employees and representatives (Sections 1107 and 1207).

9. Discriminating cost of living subsidies (Section 1206).

10. Discriminating labor regulations and policies (Sections 1217, 1218, 1245, and 1246).

11. Subchapter 1 of Chapter 3 (Funds) should be completely revised (Sections 1301, 1302, and 1303). as well as Section 1341 of Subchapter 5 (Payments to Panama) in view of the fact that it has been a matter of conflict in the treaties, against the interests of the Republic of Panama.

Conclusion: Negotiations are necessary to introduce amendments to Law 96-70 (Murphy Law) in an effort to make it consistent with the letter and spirit of the treaties, and to put an end to the sources of conflict in the relations between the Republic of Panama and the United States of America.

Question: It is well known by the majority of Panamanians that the national government's responsibility for the implementation of the canal treaties is being shared by a number of institutions that on many occasions act without any coordination in fulfilling their duties. We also know that the institutional structures tend to weaken our government's negotiating capacity with the United States. In view of this, what are your administration's plans to solve this problem?

Answer: The Government of the Republic of Panama should seriously organize the fulfillment of its responsibilities as a partner of the U.S. Government in the canal enterprise. The Government of the Republic of Panama is also responsible for making the best use possible of the reverted properties during the effectiveness of the 1977 Panama Canal Treaties.

In this respect, we should be well organized in everything concerning the implementation of the treaties, be it responsibility of the United States or of the Republic of Panama, making use of experience, or through administrative structures, so that our most capable men can obtain the necessary knowledge, to ensure U.S. compliance with its responsibilities. At the same time, we should be well prepared and organized to comply with our duties.

We have analyzed the convenience of creating an institution that will fundamentally coordinate the government's actions in everything concerning the implementation of the treaties. In this manner, each institution responsible for a specialized field will be able to conduct its functions in the canal area, but in coordination with the other institutions. In this way, they would be complementing each other, instead of competing among themselves, so that each institution will work as part of the whole operation, instead of the whole having to adjust to the partial and sectarian handling; in order to implement order and control, instead of encouraging institutional anarchy and authoritarianism.

That institution would be the responsible one for the canal area, or the sector in charge of developing our geographic position in the area of interoceanic traffic.

On the one hand we should consider the handling of all aspects concerning the implementation of the treaties in a unitary manner, so that the situations posed by the Panama Canal Commission [PCC] Board of Directors, and by the civilian and military binational institutions can be consulted jointly, in order to make use of the best ideas and information, and to have a broad exchange of information.

As for planning and development in the canal area, that institution should be made up of key elements, in order to consolidate a development plan for the canal area that will have the consensus of the majority of Panamanians. When the plan is approved, that institution would be responsible for coordinating and implementing it, delegating responsibilities to the specialized institutions.

The responsibility for the administration of the reverted areas that would naturally be under the state's patrimony, either as public properties, or as part of the state's patrimonial properties subject to transfer, will also fall on this institution. This would be necessary in order to ensure that these properties are used in accordance with the development plans for the canal area, and with the state's policy for the promotion and development of our geographic position.

All the studies currently under way or that are part of future projects on this subject would also be handled by this institution, in order to make sure that they have the necessary projection and purpose, based on an overall picture of the canal complex and its areas of influence.

The creation of an institution of this nature would enable us to strengthen our position before the United States. It would consolidate the scattered proposals for the development of the canal area, facilitate the administration of the reverted properities, integrate the future studies on the current canal and on the future of the traffic area, and as an immediate result, make possible the implementation of a series of specific actions to make better use of the reverted areas in the short term.

16TH OCTOBER REVOLUTION CELEBRATION HELD EARLY

PA101853 [Editorial Report] Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish at 1443 GMT on 10 October begins to transmit live from the main headquarters of the Defense Forces of Panama [FDP] in Panama City a ceremony to mark the 16th anniversary of the October revolution. The announcer explains that the celebration is being held on 10 October instead of 11 October as President-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta will be assuming office on that date. He announces that General Manuel Antonio Noriega, FDP commander in chief, will address the nation during the ceremony. The announcer then notes that many senior government officials and military officers are present, including the chiefs of FDP military zones, garrisons, companies, and departments, as well as personal friends of the late General Omar Torrijos Herrera. He lists Colonel Marco Justine Fernandez, deputy chief of general staff; Colonel Angel Mina Justiniani, G-2 of general staff; Lieutenant Colonel Garibaldo; Lieutenant Colonel Barrera; and Lieutenant Colonel Lorenzo Purcell, Panamanian Air Force chief among those present.

At 1445 GMT the announcer reports that President Jorge Illueca has arrived and is entering the FDP headquarters in the company of Gen Noriega and Ms Raquel Pauzner de Torrijos, widow of the late Gen Omar Torrijos. Military honors are presented to President Illueca at 1458 GMT.

Captain Eduardo Enrique (Lin Yuen) Quijano then reads a decree signed by President Illueca and Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega by which the Order of Belisario Porras, degree of Great Cross, is granted to the FDP for their work for and identification with the country's majorities. President Illueca then places the decoration on the FDP's banner and delivers a scroll containing the decree to Gen Noriega.

The announcer then introduces Gen Noriega, who begins speaking at 1505 GMT. Noriega ends speech at 1550 GMT and live relay ends with national anthem at 1551.

Noriega Speech

PA101840 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1505 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Brigadier General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the National Defense Forces, speech on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the "October revolution," at the Military Recreational Complex in the Defense Forces Headquarters in Panama City -- live]

[Excerpts] Messrs President and Vice President of the Republic, Mrs Torrijos, friends present here: The results of the events that took place before, during, and after the 1968 elections, for which we are the guarantors, lead us today to the current phase of relief. We had thought that this should be done silently, as this is how the good things in life continue. However, the general staff members met and said: No, we cannot attend this changeover without saying something about the things that have happened here in the last 16 years. We cannot be guests of stone at this changeover. We must tell the nation that there was a Torrijos here, that Torrijism has not died [applause] and that this is not the time to topple the statues or lower the flags raised by Torrijos. [applause]

Two events, two landmarks in the national political history, mark this date.

The first: At this same hour 16 years ago, the young officers in the National Guard's Command decided to recover seriousness and respect for the national dignity following an election that was held in a framework of political and social anarchy and under the threats of insolent elements who sought to destabilize the Panamanian family.

Today's other landmark is that after 2400 tonight, Panamanian citizen Nicolas Ardito Barletta, former planning minister of the revolutionary government, the brain behind the development strategy of General Torrijos' government, and a member of the majority Democratic Revolutionary Party, assumes, by popular will and with the militant support of Torrijism, the presidency of the Republic. [applause]

On the one hand, we removed the colonialist burden imposed since 1903 with a tenacious, intelligent, and humane struggle model, which prompted the entire world to side with us. On the other hand, despite the enormous political and economic costs of this struggle for true independence, we brought about the indispensable domestic reforms, with their gradual adjustments, guided by the live thoughts of General Torrijos, who never tired of repeating: What we need is a struggle in the classroom, not a class struggle.

The reforms for economic development constitute a vast and complex machinery of achievements that are closely connected to the other sectors of national reforms. The bases for those economic reforms are very simple and efforts were made to include in them the material as well as the human aspects of economic growth and development. We tried to develop the potential of man, of the people, and to distribute wealth by increasing production among the underprivileged groups.

There are five aspects of the reforms for economic development, which we must stress:

1. Consolidation of the national territory and sovereignty, as the colonial enclave delayed our full and overall economic development.

2. Social integration, which has sought to distribute the benefits of the development of the entire Panamanian population through its direct participation in the activities of education, health, housing, agrarian reform, communal and union development, and the creation of jobs.

3. National integration of the country's various regions through the expansion of the physical infrastructure in the form of roads, airports, and wharves.

4. Increase in the national wealth and diversification of exports. Also, the banking center emerged creating over 8,000 jobs for Panamanians, along with collateral developments such as the creation of the international reinsurance center, the construction of the Atlapa Convention Center, the expansion of the Colon Free Zone, and the expansion of a more comprehensive tourism infrastructure.

5. Institutional development and strengthening as an efficiently, rationally, and fully executing instrument for the economic development plans.

Referring to the evolution of our armed institution, we feel that the old National Guard merited adjustments to the new norms of security, organization, and technological evolution demanded by the region which is torn by the spiral of violence in Central America and the triangles of conflict that are also affecting stability and democracy through various aspects such as migratory explosions, terrorism, drug trafficking, the terrorism related to drug trafficking, and all these matters that threaten national security.

Today, we have designed the Defense Forces within the framework of the 5-year program for the development of the forces without any militarist endeavor but to achieve the necessary professional level so that in December 1999 the U.S. Army can withdraw convinced that it will never have to return to our canal basin in the search of enemies because we will be self-sufficient friendly forces. [applause]

We sum up that the goal of our armed forces, as a doctrine, is not limited to defense, taken in the specific meaning of war, but is extended to the preservation and maintenance of the national potential and its development.

The Defense Forces today enter a new order of operations. We will implement the five paragraphs of its charter. We understand as a doctrine that the strength and ability of a government depends on a solid rearguard, from the moral and material point of view. Obviously, to have a morally solid rearguard depends on the degree of unity, coordination, correlation, respect, and cohesiveness existing between the Army, the uniformed people, and the government.

It is clear that the level of support given by the citizens to this government, by citizens we mean the people and their uniformed Army, depends on the success of the efforts made to have full progress and development for the nation and its majority sectors.

Today, with responsibility, we assume our march to the rearguard proud to know that we have more time for our men of the garrisons, our peasant people, our rural people, our friends and neighbors of El Chorrillo, and all our friends. But we are on a triumphant march. We will not dig into the past. We will march with the positive azimuth of our conscience without dwelling on uncalled for hatred. In a few words, we leave hatred to the frustrated, the ideological dissidents, the embittered, [applause] who no longer have space on earth because they have already lost the kingdom of heaven. [applause]

In our new course of action, we tell our uniformed men to feel proud, that we did not inherit from Torrijos or the other commanders, Flores and Paredes, anything that is shameful or immoral and that for this reason, we are not bequeathing it either.[applause]

To our friend Nicolas, the constitutional president of the new democracy, we reiterate the confidence and faith we always had in him. We urge all Panamanians, all Paramanians, to support hin. This is not the time to distribute anything. World economy is at its lowest and saddest level and Panama is an area affected by it.

We ask the opposition, as Panamanians, to lower the flags of the traitors who want to obstruct, nationally and internationally, the path for his technical and administrative work.

We withdraw from the frontline of defense but we are not withdrawing from the hearts of the Panamanian people. We are not withdrawing from the peasants' ranches.

Brothers and comrades in arms on active duty and in the reserves who are present here, today, I can tell you that I am happy, completely happy and proud because here in these armed forces, where there is no room for arrogance and disrespect, international acceptance and recognition have raised our professional status to the nth or infinite power.

We have carried the banner of the Defense Forces with the hierarchy that you demanded and with the professionalism that you have demonstrated to the free armies of the four points of the earth. Without personality cults, we have received the highest honors for our flag in the presence of our troops, officers, middle level commanders, and members of the General Staff, and today we culminate the process of democratization. We chose to do this without pressure from anyone, without fear of anyone, without local or foreign pressure, and when no one believed in elections, we said that they would take place come hell or high water! [applause]

When many urged us to stage a coup de'etat and to establish a military junta, and they know who they are, immune to flattery and siren songs, we said: No! When candidates and hopefuls of various political parties offered us sinecures in the future government in exchange for our support, and when opposition politicians flirted with us, offering us security, room to maneuver and comforts, we covered our ears and said: No! [applause]

An assessment of the nation's security reveals a certain discontent and continued disquiet and a search for stabilization particularly in the economic area. It reveals efforts to produce chaos in order to once again oblige the Defense Forces to intervene in the political arena in violation of constitutional precepts. Panamanians: Those who think and act in that way are placing politics above patriotism, the Christian spirit above violence and Central American unrest above Panamanian peace. [sentence as heard]

We hereby call on people to understand that today we need unity and reconciliation and for the new president, within a democratic system, to be given the opportunity and the mechanisms by which to implement his government platform. We are certain that just as his capabilities had good results in other Latin American spheres, we have reason to expect him to provide the shelter, employment, health and education that he promised during his political campaign. However, let us give him some time. Let us not abort fruitful peace, gentlemen.

That is why we are here in pride and dignity, with the satisfaction of being, in the eyes of the world, the first armed forces to promote a dignified transfer of command, without political prisoners, without vendettas, without a muzzled press, without common graves, without machine gunning peasant villages, without napalm, [applause] without humiliating the students, without guerrillas in the mountains. In this way, we are honoring the statement made by Torrijos on that balcony, the day that the treaties were signed, when he said: We are going to hold elections in 1984, because the rest of the struggle at another level is already over.

I have always remembered those words, which he uttered after the treaties had already been approved. For this reason, today with satisfaction we send the following message to Torrijos in the afterlife: We have done our duty to see that his name will not be stained [applause]; that his name will not be muddied, his name will never be forgotten [applause] because, from the afterlife [as heard]; the promises that he made are being fulfilled: democracy and direct voting. [applause]

On behalf of the chief of staff, on behalf of Marcos Justines, Mina, Castillo, Lorenzo and Alberto Purcell, Barrera, Macias, Cal, Alba, Corro, Garibaldo and Young [high-ranking Defense Force officers], on behalf of the chiefs of zones, on behalf of our combat and service companies, on behalf of the middle-level commanders and on behalf of the Defense Forces, we say: Nicolas Ardito Barletta, the Defense Forces, the primary motor of development, have just been cranked up. [applause]

CUBAN, ARGENTINE LEADERS ARRIVE FOR INAUGURATION

PA100428 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez arrived in Panama at noon today. Upon his arrival at the Omar Torrijos Herrera International Airport in Tocumen, he was greeted by Panamanian Vice President Carlos Ozores Typaldos and his wife, Diana Arosemena de Ozores.

The Cuban vice president is heading an official government mission that will attend the inaugural ceremony for the new Panamanian president, Nicolas Ardito Barletta, on 11 October. Upon his arrival in Panama, the Cuban official said that relations between the two countries are excellent and that he brings cordial greetings from Fidel Castro to Ardito Barletta and to outgoing President Jorge Illueca. Argentine Vice President Martinez and former Spanish President Adolfo Suarez have also arrived in Panama to attend the inauguration. The official Spanish mission, headed by Alfonso Guerra, Spanish Government vice president, is scheduled to arrive tomorrow. Delegations from 50 ccuntries are expected to attend the inauguration ceremony.

SOLDIERS BREAK UP ANTIGOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION

PA101306 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Panama City — Heavily armed soldiers broke up a demonstration that was going to be held through the night to protest the presidential inauguration of Nicolas Ardito Barletta. The soldiers wounded many persons and arrested some 50 demonstrators.

Approximately 10,000 persons had gathered at Cathedral Square. The demonstrators called for a general strike today.

There were some 1,200 persons in the square having fun when at approximately 0200 [0700 GMT] some 300 soldiers with machine guns arrived. Some people were wounded. The soldiers beat the people with sticks. This statement was made by Eugenio Morife, one of the organizers of the demonstration.

Yesterday some 10,000 followers of Arnulfo Arias marched through the streets of Panama shouting "fraud, fraud," referring to the narrow victory won by Nicolas Ardito Barletta in the 6 May elections.

Ardito Barletta is to be sworn in tomorrow, on the 16th anniversary of the military coup that overthrew the last person [Arnulfo Arias] to be elected president of Panama.

Opposition leaders had asked demonstrators to spend the night at Cathedral Square and to be available as much as possible to harass Ardito Barletta in front of the international news media and foreign government officials who are arriving for the inauguration ceremony. One of the visiting government officials is U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

Further Report

PA102044 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1937 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Panama City, 10 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The almost 20 opposition members who were arrested early today were released later this morning. They were arrested by security forces during disturbances on the eve of the inauguration of Panama's new president, Nicolas Ardito Barletta.

General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the National Defense Forces [FDN], told ACAN-EFE that the problem was basically a police matter, because the residents of the area where the opposition was holding an "open forum" at 0200 (0700 GMT) informed the security forces that "the people at the gathering were smashing cars and destroying private property."

The police broke up the meeting with tear gas and arrested prominent leaders of the opposition political parties, but FDN Press Officer Major Edgardo Lopez Grimaldo told ACAN-EFE that they were later released.

Lopez Grimaldo denied that any shots were fired, because "the police were ordered to go to the scene of the disturbances without firearms," but added that some persons may have been hurt "in the struggle to break up the meeting."

The open forum began last night outside the Metropolitan Cathedral following a march in which the opposition reiterated its protests against what it considers the fraud in the 6 May elections. In those elections the government candidate, Nicolas Ardito Barletta, was officially declared the winner by a scant number of votes.

Opposition Leader Interviewed

PA101515 Panama City Radio Continente in Spanish 1305 GMT 10 Oct 84

["The Word" program with Panamanian journalist Mayin Correa]

[Excerpts] [Correa] We have teacher [Marcos] Alarcon on the line. We will gladly put him on the air. He is the honorable Panamenist Party legislator Alarcon, please go ahead.

[Begin telephone report] [Alarcon] Thank you, Mayin, for allowing me to participate in your program. The truth is that for democrats like you and many others in Panama, the country's current situation is very worrisome. This is a country where, after an obviously peaceful march, involving no danger to the government's stability, the National Guard took very inhuman and harsh measures last night. These measures were applied to people who were using their right to gather peacefully at the Cathedral Plaza. I [word indistinct] all newsmen in this country. Thank you for allowing me to participate in this program because many media are looking the other way. They are pretending to be blind in the face of all this evidence. But the country must know about all these things. If we truly want a democracy these types of incidents should not occur. Believe me that I, as a former student of journalism, who trained to be a true guide of public opinion and who has the sacred duty of defending the rights of citizens, find it frightening to see that the media is not using the power it has to truly help democracy take hold in Panama.

I don't believe that a demonstration which everybody viewed as peaceful and which in no way constituted a threat to the National Guard or to the current and next administrations called for such harsh measures.

In fact, we have heard, but we are not sure, if we are on the list of those whose arrest and repression is pending. However, the fact that the Venezuela School, which is the teachers' gathering center, was occupied, the fact that hospitals have been occupied too, and the fact that many people feel persecuted in this country must move us all to reflection.

I also believe that, independent from political parties, those of us who were truly elected by the people, must take sides and demand that the National Guard change its attitude and release those who were unjustly arrested.

I'd like to send a direct message to General Noriega: We feel that last night's action are those which truly led Central American countries to violence because the people see that they have no other paths to exercise rights. The see no other recourse but to take up arms. I feel that if we take that path...[interrupted by Correa]

[Correa] Pardon me, Marcos, but I want to ask you a question. The demonstration was staged peacefully. Nothing happened, but what happened last night? A demonstration was staged, I understand. I recently had an operation and I am being careful. I am not staying home. I can't go out too much. Then that which occurred, occurred late at night. What happened?

[Alarcon] Just as you are surprised, many other people are too. After the demonstration ended peacefully, a rally was held. During this meeting, serious warnings were made about some people who wanted to provoke the National Guard. Gilberto Solis [president of the Association of Private School Teachers] and I appealed to certain demonstrators and told them that we did not want any violence. So, after the teachers' meeting was held, an open town meeting [cabildo abierto] was held.

I will be frank, I was somewhat apprehensive about this meeting...[Correa interrupts, but Alarcon continues in the background, fades]

[Correa] It was an open town meeting in which former President Arnulfo Arias was to be awarded the presidential sash. However, he wasn't there. How was he to receive the sash? [Alarcon, still speaking in the background] ...Pardon me Marcos, but it had been announced that former President Arnulfo Arias was to be awarded the presidential sash. However, he wasn't there. How was he to receive the sash?

[Alarcon] Uh?

[Correa] It was announced, I saw a paid announcement, that Dr Arnulfo Arias was to receive the presidential sash at this open town meeting, but he wasn't there.

[Alarcon] I don't think that's true because we, at least I would not accept, I think that is Arias' belief, that anybody would bestow symbolically something which I truly won. What I am trying to tell you is that an open town meeting was held. I want to clearly state my view on this to the public.

When we were organizing the event, one of the people on the organizing committee who did not view the holding of this open town meeting favorably was me. I was afraid what happened would happen: Since the Panamanian people do not have a mature political formation, I was afraid that the crowd at the open town meeting would dwindle and when just a few people were left, the National Guard would take action as it occurred against those who remained.

In fact, nobody damaged any property there. The destruction found today, cars and installations, was done by the National Guard's antiriot forces.

The attitude at the plaza was even somewhat festive because there were dancing groups around the plaza. After one of these groups finished dancing, the National Guard's antiriot forces began their attack on unarmed civilians who were participating in a peaceful demonstration. All that these people wanted was to remain there until this morning.

The attitude at the plaza was even somewhat festive because there were dancing, the National Guard's antiriot forces began their attack on unarmed civilians who were participating in a peaceful demonstration. All that these people wanted was to remain there until this morning.

In fact, despite a resolution approved inviting Dr Arnulfo Arias to show up there at 1400, I really doubted that he would be there. The decision to stay at the plaza was mainly a way to prove to the international media you know very well that more than 95 percent of the local press is not trustworthy because they follow orders from the regime, that there are people here who are not pleased with the incidents that followed the 6 May elections and that the people's will was disregarded. I feel that this end was achieved during the march because the international press filmed the march. Interviews were made. I was interviewed by Radio Monumental of Costa Rica, by a TIME reporter, and other foreign newsmen. I explained to them the specific reasons for the march.

I view things from my own prospective. As a leader, I must preserve the security and integrity of others. I must not risk people's security. Therefore, my apprehension at this open town meeting was that I knew that the big crowd that gathered there was not going to remain at Cathedral Plaza and that reprisals would be taken anyway.

The fact is that there was no reason for the National Guard to attack. It is my belief that there was no justification for it to seize the Venezuela School, to surround the offices of a political party established under the constitution which the National Defense Forces have promised to respect, to surround the offices of the point where all Panamenists gather. They have no office and they meet almost clandestinely in the offices of the former Democratic Opposition Alliance [ADO] next to Pizzamigo Restaurant. The visitors [referring to the guests attending Panamanian President-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta's inauguration] are not only guests of Mr Nicolas Ardito Barletta, the president of the fraud, but of all Panamanians. These guests have the obligation of checking out what is going on in Panama and reporting it to their governments. It is deplorable that we are giving a bad example. So, I feel that those who are governing us were very stupid because a peaceful march was not going to provoke anything. What the government has done is to show its true colors. But, I believe that we are in time to make amends. So our request and our demand to Gen Noriega is to take necessary steps to release those who were arrested, and to send those who were wounded or beaten to the hospitals, and to truly guarantee to this country the atmosphere of tranquillity needed.

[Correa] What I still don't understand is that if a peaceful march was permitted and it was staged as planned, if everybody is standing around without doing anything, without hurting anybody or damaging any property, why were these actions taken? I think that some intruder must have provoked acts of violence and the National Guard reacted. I have participated in marches and if one acts peacefully nothing will happen. I have observed that the National Guard intervenes when one throws stones or begins to knock down trash cans. Not all people participating in marches have a civic attitude or a true conviction. Some people want violence. Many people are violent.

I don't mean everybody, but there are many people who want to see violence and want to provoke these actions. Perhaps not you or the teachers, but there are some minorities which provoke these situations.

[Alarcon] I can guarantee to you that the first advice given to the demonstrators was to behave peacefully. I made this appeal. I can guarantee you that the people at the plaza were behaving civically and peacefully. I'd like you, as a journalist, to go to the Venezuela School, see how it is surrounded by National Guardsmen in full combat gear and ask if there is anything going on there. There is absolutely nothing happening at the school. There are no teachers or students there and yet it is surrounded by National Guard forces. The PDC offices are also surrounded and the employees have not even arrived there.

Consequently, I think that these measures are aimed at intimidating the people so that the international guests will not say anything about what is happening in Panama when it is precisely the National Guard leaders who are telling the international media and the speical guests that we have no freedoms in Panama. I don't think there was any justification for these actions and if you have any friends among the foreign newsmen, which you probably do, you can confirm with them what I am telling you is true, that the demonstration was peaceful, and that those at the open town meeting were peaceful. In fact, the international media are the best witnesses of what occurred at Cathedral Plaza where, I even heard, the international press' vehicles were damaged. Their equipment was temporarily seized. You can confirm that through your connections with the international media.

[Correa] I heard on the radio this morning that there was shooting at Cathedral Plaza. Was the shooting done by the National Guard or by rebels?

[Alarcon] Was it by the demonstrators?

[Correa] I only heard that there had been shooting, that shots were heard.

[Alarcon] According to the demonstrators, and this was explained by (?Sing) and Bernal [not further identified], the shots came from the National Guard.

[Correa] Well, Marcos, we will see how events evolve. I am trying to contact the National Guard to get information about those arrested. Of course, I am always ready to help in efforts to obtain justice for the people. Thank you for using our station to express your views.

Defense Forces Spokesman Reports

PA101433 Panama City Radio Continente in Spanish 1341 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Report on information received from unidentified National Defense Forces' spokesman by station commentator Mayin Correa]

[Text] 1. At this point the National Guard is not holding anyone under arrest.

2. Residents of the Cathedral Square area called the National Guard at approximately 0145 and reported that their vehicles, which were parked in the square, were being destroyed; that their cars were being broken into; and they needed the National Guard's protection. National Guardsmen, who carried no firearms, were dispatched to protect the area and maintain order there, as had been done in the afternoon during the demonstration. The guardsmen dislodged those who had been breaking into the private property of the Cathedral Square residents.

We were told that photographs are available of Mr Oscar Navarro wearing a bullet-proof vest, and that Molotov cocktails were found in the area. I do not know whether these were found in the possession of individuals or in the area; this was not specified. Several people were arrested this morning as a precautionary measure, but they have all been released.

This information was given to me by the National Guard, unfortunately after my program ["The Word"] had already ended. We had been trying to contact the National Guard to discuss last night's events. I reached the guard after my program had ended, but I am doing my duty by reporting the information sent to me by an official National Guard source, to allow me to inform the listeners. I have thus done my duty by providing an objective report. This is what I wanted; to hear from both sides about last night's events. Meanwhile, I was informed that the National Guard plans to remain calm. As long as the protests are peaceful, nothing will happen. However, as soon as there are acts of violence and damage to private property, the National Guard will comply with its mission of protecting the peace and security of Panamanian citizens. This has been an official report.

Further Defense Forces Report

PA101954 Panama City Radio Continente in Spanish 1845 GMT 10 Oct 84

["Professor Lucho's Comments and Opinions" program with Lucho Pimente]

[Text] As far as we know, at approximately 1000 today, Major Lopez Grimaldo [Defense Forces Public Relations director] made statements to Radio Continente to the effect that no one has been arrested. Some 20 to 40 minutes later, General Manuel Antonio Noriega [Defense Forces commander in chief] said that there are absolutely no political prisoners in Panama.

In another quarter, there is the matter of new government appointments that were scheduled to be formalized more or less at this time, and we have heard, although we have not officially confirmed, that a march has been scheduled for 1400 today. It would seem that it has been scheduled by the Panamenist Party. We do not know for sure, because this morning we were covering another sector and we were unable to verify that report. If this march is really being organized, we would like one of the organizers to call us and give us details.

Some 2 hours ago, you heard the interview with Major Grimaldo in which he was asked whether the march would be stopped repressively as the open civic meeting was suppressed last night. One of the things that Maj Lopez Grimaldo said, one being asked about the shooting, was that it could not have been done by the Defense Forces, because they had been disarmed by order of General Noriega. Therefore, he did not know where the shooting had come from.

Maj Lopez Grimaldo also said that at 0600 all those who were arrested had been released, that no one was under arrest, that he knew nothing about anyone being seriously wounded, and that there were no political prisoners.

EL SALVADOR

UPD ENDORSES DUARTE'S DIALOGUE PROPOSAL

PA101921 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] The political committee of the Democratic Popular Unity, UPD, today expressed its total support and endorsement for the dialogue announced between the government and the guerrillas to be held on 15 October. At the United Nations, President Duarte proposed that a dialogue be held in La Palma, Chalatenango. This proposal has become the subject of great interest. Various sectors have expressed their support and everyone's attention is centered on what will happen next Monday in La Palma.

(Orlando Arevalo), (Gregoriao Valladares), and Miguel Angel Vasquez have announced the UPD position as follows:

[Begin recording -- unidentified speaker] After hearing the speech delivered by Jose Napoleon Duarte to the Salvadoran people and to all the world's peoples at the UN General Assembly on 8 October 1984, the UPD announces that:

1. Since our creation in 1980, which marked the beginning of social reforms, as well as the generalization of violence in El Salvador, we defined the achievement of peace as our major goal. During the past 4 years we have been advocating peace, and all along the way we have maintained that a national dialogue is the logical, sensible, and true domestic path to achieving peace.

2. In line with this, when we signed the social pact with the Christian Democratic Party, we agreed that dauntless work to achieve national peace would constitute an obligatory clause.

3. Now, after hearing President Duarte's statement, we feel that we are not plowing sand and that the social pact has apparently begun [words indistinct]. We must acknowledge that President Duarte shares in the urgent need to secure justice for Salvadoran workers, laborers, and peasants and for our democratic and revolutionary ideals.

4. In this manner, he shows us total support for the Contadora Group, which was expressed in his speech, as well as recognition of the proclamation of 15 October 1979 and the socioeconomic reforms.

5. We have also heard with satisfaction the expressions of respect for human rights and the condemnation of those who violate them, expecially the death squads. As recently denounced by the Catholic Church, the death squads do not seem to listen to the orders of their superiors, but to believe in the government's statistics. [sentence as heard] [end recording]

Further on, the UPD leader announced that he [not further identified] will be present in La Palma on 15 October and he made an appeal to the FMLN members:

[Begin recording -- unidentified speaker] The UPD demands that the executive government act in accordance with the principles and actions proposed. To this end, the UPD offers all its effort and cooperation. As the largest organization representative of Salvadoran workers and peasants, the UPD announces that it will be present in La Palma, Chalatenango Department, on 15 October.

To the FMLN and the FDR we say: Do not let this appeal go unheeded. Let us truly work to achieve peace and create the conditions needed for an honest and sincere dialogue.

To the national right wing, radical and violent, we say: You will not be able to hinder and stop our entire people, who love peace and justice. You have to set aside your interests.

To the fraternal organization, the church, professional associations, political parties, unions, and so on, we say: Accompany us, as we have so often asked you to do in order to tread the paths of peace, and publicly endorse these actions.

To our people and all fraternal peoples, especially the international and fraternal organizations and democratic governments we say: Do not abandon us in this struggle. United we should all continue opening paths to peace in El Salvador. [end recording]

10 STECEL UNION LEADERS RELEASED FROM PRISON

PA101937 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] The 10 political prisoners, leaders of the Union of Electrical Workers of the Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission [Stecel], who have been imprisoned for over 4 years without trial, have been released from prison. We repeat: The 10 Stecel leaders imprisoned in the Mariona Penitentiary for 4 years and 5 months under the charges of committing crimes against the state, have received their release orders. Imprisoned Stecel members (Arcadion Rauda Mejia), Alfredo Hernandez Represa, Hector Bernabe Recinos, Jose Arnulfo Grande Menjivar, (Santos Rivera Calzada), (Jose Arturo Valencia Linares), (Jedor Laumer Acencio Contreras), (Orlando Dagoberto Rodriguez Machuca), (Jorge Alberto Hernandez Calderon), and (Francisco Ramon Zamora Portillo), have already received their release orders. However, they have refused to leave the penitentiary until the chartered plane promised by the Netherlands Government arrives. Only after this plane arrives in this capital bringing several Netherlands Government representatives to protect them on their way out of the country will they abandon Mariona Penitentiary to leave for Amesterdam with their families.

According to reliable sources, they have not yet left the penitentiary and Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas is waiting for the Netherlands Government's aid so the 10 Stecel unionists can receive diplomatic protection upon leaving El Salvador.

The detainees have been released as a result of the intervention of various unions in the West, the direct intervention of friendly governments, and the intervention of Msgr Rivera y Damas. It should be recalled that the 10 political prisoners were detained by the military junta that ruled El Salvador in late 1979. Two months ago the military tribunal in this capital submitted their case to the Government House and release orders were transmitted to them this morning.

8 ARMY OFFICERS EXCHANGED FOR 60 REBELS

PA081546 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] The largest exchange of prisoners to date between the Salvadoran Armed Forces and FMLN guerrillas took place last week. Eight Army officers were released by the FMLN, while the Armed Forces and the government allowed 60 guerrillas, seriously wounded during clashes throughout the country, to leave the country. Officials have reported that these guerrillas were allowed to leave the country for humane reasons, so that they cna receive treatment in Germany, France, and other European countries. The released guerrillas left via Mexican and Nicaraguan airports. According to the guerrillas, official Mexican sources have confirmed the released of the eight officers, including Capt Napoleon Median Garay. Most of these officers had been held prisoner for between 9-10 months.

FARABUNDO MARTI COMMENTS ON DUARTE PROPOSAL

PA102213 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The outcries of our people are finally being heard by Duarte's government and by Ronald Reagan's U.S. Administration. For the past few months our people, led by the FMLN-FDR, have been promoting a constant struggle for peace and for a government that will represent the interests of the people and solve its most urgent needs such as employment, freedom, land, bread, education, and health. Our vanguard, the FMLN-FDR and the representatives of the Salvadoran people have accepted the proposal made yesterday, 8 October 1984, by Duarte before the 39th UN General Assembly in New York. Our representatives will be in La Palma, Chalatenango, at 1000 on 15 October. It will be another effort to achieve the longed-for peace for our people and to achieve the most [words indistinct].

On behalf of our people [words indistinct] trust and hope that this step taken by Jose Napoleon Duarte's government will be the beginning of a process of dialogue and negotiation that will allow us to achieve the political solution to the conflict as demanded by the Salvadoran people, by all the popular and democratic sectors of our country. The outcries of our people will open the way, and their desire for peace and freedom will break the warmongering situation imposed on us for many years.

The FMLN-FDR believes that the 15 October meeting should provide the way to the necessary measures for our people to achieve their most urgent demands. The aspirations for peace of the Salvadoran people demand the abolishment of the state of siege; the abolishment of all repressive laws; freedom of organization, mobilization, and expression; an end to all repressive measures; and an end to arrests, kidnappings, and searches. The aspirations for employment of the Salvadoran people demand the creation of more jobs; tranquillity for the workers to carry out their duties; wage increases and improved social benefits; and an immediate halt to mass firings. The aspirations for better food for our people calls for a fair distribution of income, an end to the privileges of the exploiting class, and the promotion of housing programs in accordance with the most urgent needs of the working class.

With this hope, and interested in working for a government that will attend to the urgent needs of the working people and other democratic sectors, the FMLN-FDR has decided to attend the meeting with President Duarte. We are the guarantors of the Salvadoran people's trust and aspirations, and because of this enormous responsibility, we are willing to put forth all efforts to achieve peace and tranquillity for our people through dialogue and negotiation.

Duarte's commitment to [words indistinct] political, economic, and [word indistinct] measures [words indistinct]. Our people and the world are viewing [words indistinct] in the quest for freedom, democracy, and peace, in the quest for a solution to the most urgent needs of our people; in the quest for a political solution to the conflict in our land.

VENCEREMOS REPORTS INCURSION BY HONDURAN TROOPS

PA091420 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Attention: We have just received a report on a penetration by Honduran troops into Salvadoran territory through Morazan Department. According to this report, at 0800 on Sunday, 7 October, Honduran troops ventured 1 km deep into Salvadoran territory.

The Honduran troops arrived in (Caiman) Village, Nahuaterique Canton, in Morazan Department. Once in our territory, the Honduran troops seized 45-year-old Filadelfo Argueta, 39-year-old Tracalino Argueta, and 25-year-old Tito Argueta. The Honduran force was made up of 61 soldiers.

GUATEMALA

ARMY'S LOBOS ZAMORA SAYS OFFICERS SUPPORT MEJIA

PA102240 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 9 Oct 84 p 2

[Excerpt] [Guatemalan Head of State General Oscar Humberto] Mejia Victores will go to Panama, and General Rodolfo Lobos Zamora, chief of the Army General Staff, will act as head of state during his absence. Gen Lobos Zamora has stated that Gen Mejia Victores will leave for Panama fully confident because he knows that all military officers support him. Moreover, he added, there will be no special activities while he is away, normal procedures will be maintained.

"There are no death squads operating in Guatemala; if there were they would be repressed, because authorities are obliged to counter all actions that violate the law," Gen Lobos Zamora has said. The ranking officer discussed the charges by the OAS' Inter-American Human Rights Committee that human rights are violated in Guatemala. Gen Lobos Zamora said that the foreign minister has already defined the government's position with regard to those charges. However, he added, it is know that there is a publicity campaign underway to discredit Guatemala. Some of the people belonging to these committees are influenced by that campaign. Unfortunately, they do not come to Guatemala to verify those charges but issue reports on the basis of false information, Lobos Zamora said.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA RETURNS, DISCUSSES U.S. POLICY, TOUR

PA101932 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1715 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, press conference at the August C. Sandino International Airport in Managua -- live]

[Text] [Ortega] In the first place, I would like to salute the Nicaraguan people upon our return from the United Nations and our tour of several states in the United States. We went on this tour as part of the delegation that accompanied Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto and Companera Rosario Murillo, secretary of the Sandinist Cultural Workers Association.

Regarding our appearance at the United Nations, we can say that the delegates there were concerned about Nicaragua's charge regarding the plans for an act of aggression, the U.S. interventionist plans, which were set for this month. This charge also had great impact on U.S. public opinion. We had the opportunity to discuss this subject directly with the representatives of the various world governments represented in the United Nations, with the representatives of the Nonaligned Movement who were also meeting there, and with the Latin American representatives.

We took advantage of our visit to the United Nations to meet in New York with various personalities and representatives of the various U.S. sectors, intellectuals, people who move in the world of finance and trade, workers, and so on, who are interested in the situation in Central America and who want peaceful relations between the United States and Nicaragua.

Then we went on to Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Boston, and ended our tour yesterday in Atlanta.

I must stress the deep concern found in the various places we visited over the state of the relations between the United States and Nicaragua, with the total rejection of the U.S. Government's policy against Nicaragua and the hope that the United States will accept the Contadora peace proposal, the peace alternative that emerged a few weeks ago in the face of the Central American conflict.

I must tell you Nicaraguans that the U.S. people love peace; they do not support the current U.S. policy. In many cases they are even ignorant of the present situation. In our direct contacts with the U.S. people, we found great solidarity, which we are sure will be expressed in the United States in the form of demands that the U.S. Government stop its aggression and that the political solution to the current problems be bolstered.

[Cabrera] Commander, this is Luis Cabrera, from La Voz de Nicaragua. We would like to know exactly what possibility there is, what hope there is for peace in Central America, considering the fact that the U.S. Administration has rejected the Contadora peace proposal.

[Ortega] I believe that we cannot really say that the U.S. Administration has completely rejected the Contadora proposal, because as we all know there is a presidential campaign going on in the United States. U.S. public opinion does not support a military solution to Central America. The recent Mondale-Reagan debate has opened new expectations in the United States, at a time when the Democratic candidate was considered to be defeated. We also believe that Nicaragua's accusation had a great impact on U.S. opinion. If we add these factors to the attitude assumed by international public opinion, and European and Latin American countries regarding defending the Contadora peace proposals, this leads us to believe that the United should seriously reflect on this proposal and should support it. We think this is the only remaining path.

[Witt] Courtney Witt, of CBS Television. What is your view on the dialogue that will be held on 15 October in El Salvador between the Salvadoran Government and the guerrilla factions?

[Ortega] We feel that the holding of this dialogue between the Salvadoran revolutionaries and the government is merely the materialization of a demand that the Salvadoran revolutionaries have been making for years. It must be recalled that in 1982 we took to the United Nations an FMLN-FDR proposal, where they clearly sought a peaceful solution, a dialogue, for resolving this problem. We fully endorse the decision made there, which is merely the materialization of a proposal made a few years ago by the Salvadoran revolutionaries.

[Palacios] Commander, Miriam Palacios of Radio Sandino. It has been learned here that there is an initiative by President Belisario Betancur, Willy Brandt, and former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez to ask you to postpone the elections. In other words, this is what they plan to propose to you. What is your view on this?

[Ortega] I think the concern that has existed among certain Latin American and European sectors friendly to Nicaragua does not involve a postponement of the elections but the importance of having the largest number of political parties possible participate in the elections.

Nicaragua has made every possible effort in pursuit of this goal, engaging in various dialogues with those political parties that have refused to register, which constitute a minority, since of the 11 political parties that currently exist in Nicaragua, 10 of which were already in existence prior to the revolutionary victory, 7 are registered, and only 4 have not done so. So it is not the election date that is under discussion. The efforts we have been making sought to promote the participation of all parties. I think we are the only Latin American country concerned about the participation of all parties in the elections. This is contrary to the situation in other countries where many parties wish to participate but are not allowed to do so.

[Quezada] Jose Esteban Quezada, DPA. Commander Ortega Saavedra, it was announced today that you would speak to George Shultz in Panama. The Socialist International has also proposed the opening of talks with the Coordinating Board. What is your view on these two issues?

[Ortega] Regarding the possibility of talking with Mr Shultz in Panama, this has not been proposed. Mr Motley and Mr Shlaudeman arrived in New York from Washington and with them we held a broad and frank conversation on the problems with which we are all familiar. At no time was it mentioned there that if I traveled to Panama I might meet Mr Shultz.

[Reporter] [Name indistinct] of TIME Magazine. I'd like to ask you, after your speech at the United Nations, the media reported that you warned of an invasion that would start on 15 October. [sentence as heard] Could you tell us if in mentioning a specific date, what ideas on a mobilization do you have, and what is specifically expected from the U.S. involvement in this process?

[Ortega] We made a charge because of a very specific situation which is the aggression situation that Nicaragua has experienced during these past 3 years and 8 months on account of the policy of the current U.S. Administration.

After the U.S. intervention in Grenada the possibilities for a U.S. direct intervention in Nicaragua have increased. All this accompanied by specific measures which the United States has been adopting in the area, within the framework of a policy to lay a siege around Nicaragua which includes the establishment of military bases in Honduras, the installation of communications centers in Honduras, the tent hospitals in Honduras, the constant military maneuvers, the efforts to occupy Costa Rican territory to carry out these same plans, the installation of communications centers in Costa Rica, the transfer of FDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Forces] forces from Honduran territory to Costa Rica in an attempt to open a new warfront in the southern or pacific region. This is a warfront that would include the Penas Blancas area and would have, above all, political reverberations because of the situation created every time an attack is carried out from Costa Rica when Nicaragua is usually presented as the aggressor, even if those killed are Nicaraguans and the destruction occurs in Nicaragua, and Costa Rica is presented as the victim and when the United States is then quick to offer its help to Costa Rica.

We have detected, through various means, information about a large-scale aggression that is to begin on 15 October. For this reason, the counterrevolutionary forces, directed by the CIA, have been trying to gather near large towns in Nicaragua in order to seize these towns. They have also been gathering counterrevolutionary forces in Honduras to launch attacks on other important towns.

This action would be carried out simultaneously with activities of the FDN which is receiving arms from U.S. military bases in the occupied zone of Panama. The FDN, which recently reinstalled itself in Costa Rican territory, is receiving these weapons. Many night flights have been made to Llano Grande Airport where the weapons were unloaded. This would be the first phase of the aggression plan which, depending on the success of it, the occupation of towns, and the increase in political tensions with Costa Rica, would create the conditions the United States has sought so that the certain Central American countries would issue an urgent call to it so that they can intervene in the conflict more directly.

We feel that the charges made at the United Nations which caused a stir at the UN General Assembly and affected the American public and the fact that the Contadora peace alternative which did not exist prior to 7 September and was not taken seriously until 21 September until Nicaragua accepted it, have created a new situation.

This new situation can help undo this plan of aggression. However, the undoing of this plan basically depends on the defense of the Nicaraguan people who are already fighting to desperse the concentration of counterrevolutionary forces near large towns of our country.

[Reporter] Various parties that will participate in the 4 November elections including the Independent Liberal Party and the Popular Social Christian Party are accusing the FSLN of giving too much importance to the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN] by talking with it in Rio de Janeiro. Could you explain the reasons to hold talks with the CDN, Arturo Cruz, Luis Rivas Leiva, and Adan Fletes?

[Ortega] We must start from the fact that the United States, in its zeal to prevent the Nicaraguan elections from being held and to lessen the legitimacy of the Nicaraguan (?elections), has tried to sell the idea that the CDN is the opposition. This has had some effect [words indistinct] Socialist International which has been concerned about it and has told us about this concern.

We have always been willing to explain to the Socialist International the reasons why the CDN decided not to register. When we talked with the CDN it was to ask them to register. We have told them that the conditions for them to register exist so they can explain their platform to the people, as they have been doing, and implement this platform if the people back them in the elections. Then, what we have been doing, most of all, is holding talks to show that the conditions exist in Nicaragua for all parties to participate and those who don't participate is because they don't want to and not because they are being denied the right to participate.

SERGIA RAMIREZ ON TRIBUNAL PARTY SUMMIT

PA091745 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Sergio Ramirez, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has described the sentence handed down by the People's Tribunal in Brussels as very positive and consistent.

[Begin Ramirez recording] We believe that in condemning the aggressions carried out against a country as weak as Nicaragua, this resolution is in accordance with the spirit of justice that the People's Tribunal has always displayed. We presented several strong arguments and the prestige of the members of this tribunal confirms to us that a just decision has been made. [end recording]

Concerning today's meeting among the seven parties participating in the electoral campaign, Ramirez said:

[Begin Ramirez recording] We are moving to the next round. Regarding the political parties' summit, we are very hopeful that a dialogue will be established there which might continue even after the elections, particularly in view of the country's ongoing problems with aggression, war, and peace. [end recording]

When asked about the Sandinist front's stand on the insistent demand that the Democratic Coordinating Board be allowed to participate in this electoral process, the Sandinist front's vice presidential candidate answered:

[Begin Ramirez recording] For us, that issue is completely closed. We are participating in an electoral campaign that involves six other political parties and we do not want to continue damaging the electoral process by talking about the possibility that these gentlemen might participate, when they have never wanted to do so. [end recording]

RAMIREZ COMMENTS ON SIGNING OF CONTADORA DOCUMENT

PA110234 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Panama City -- Sergio Ramirez Mercado, a member of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said in Panama City today that if the other Central American countries do not sign the Contadora Document it would be a danger to peace and the war in the region would continue. During a press conference at the Panama Hotel in Panama City, Ramirez Mercado said:

[Begin recording] If one of the four countries should refuse to sign the document as presented by Colombia, Panama, Venezuela, and Mexico, this would be a terrible misfortune for us. It would be a setback for the efforts for peace made by this group of countries. We would describe it as negative if one of these countries should refuse to sign the document as presented by these four friendly countries. From our viewpoint and from the viewpoint of the countries that drafted the document, it includes the necessary control and verification mechanisms to enforce the commitments included. If this document is not signed, as is, by 15 October, then we will have to believe there is no real interest in peace in Central America. If this is the case, a new and extremely dangerous and risky chapter would open, and we do not even wish to think about this chapter. We want to believe that the document will be signed and that the commitments included in it will be enforced immediately and as established in the document. This is the only way to achieve peace in Central America. Anything else would endanger peace and risk [word indistinct] war. We have agreed to the point of the document that states that 60 days after the signing of the document all foreign advisers must leave the countries in Central America, and this of course includes those advisers in Nicaraguan territory. We have announced that this will be part of our commitment when signing the document, and we will fulfill it [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Regarding the charge by Commander Daniel Ortega at the UN General Assembly that the United States is planning to invade Nicaragua, Sergio Ramirez Mercado said that there is a real possibility that such an invasion will be carried out.

[Begin recording] We have said that as of 15 October there is a real possibility of an invasion of Nicaragua. We believe this because of the military preparations under way.

We have already stated that large amounts of weapons are being stored at the military bases the United States has in Honduras; that shipments of weapons have arrived at the Llano Grande Airport in Guanacaste for the Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN], forces that have begun operating on the border with Nicaragua; and that, behind the backs of the Costa Rican Government, they are trying to create a border incident that will evolve into a greater conflict, while at the same time we would be attacked from the Honduran side. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Regarding the possibility of the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board's participating in the Nicaraguan elections, the member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction said that this possibility [words indistinct] while recognizing the efforts made by Colombian President Belisario Betancur to act as mediator.

[Begin recording] In this 4 November electoral process we do not view any possibilities. There are only a few days or weeks before the elections are held, the electoral lists, as is the case in every country, have already been printed, and the electoral machinery is ready for the 4 November elections. There are seven parties registered, and at this moment we cannot foresee such a possibility. However, we do recognize the efforts by President Betancur to increase the number of parties participating in the Nicaraguan elections. [end recording]

CABEZAS ALLEGES PLOT TO ASSASSINATE FSLN LEADERS

PA040407 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Omar Cabezas, brigade and guerrilla commander and chief of the Interior Ministry Political Directorate, has said that the people should be prepared to occupy their respective positions in the trenches if the CIA kills the leaders of the Nicaraguan revolution. According to Commander Cabezas there is a plot to kill the Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, or Interior Minister Tomas Borge. The plot includes making it appear that a revolutionary [word indistinct] planned the death of one of the leaders which would then be blamed on the other, just as in Grenada.

[Begin Cabezas recording] There is a plot against these two companeros. The despicable plan is to make it look like one of them ordered the death of the other. In other words, the enemy is stupidly trying to carry out here what they did in Grenada. But the CIA will have a hard time carrying out such a plot here. Should the CIA manage to kill either Commander Daniel Ortega or Commander Borge, the people should immediately take their positions in their respective trenches, because in a matter of a few hours or days we would be facing a massive U.S. invasion of our territory. [end recording]

FERNANDO CHAMORRO DISCUSSES NEEDS, STRUGGLE

PA102134 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 0330 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Fernando Chamorro, commander of the Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, interviewed on the "Special Edition" program by reporter Italo Isaac Antinori, in Nicaragua; date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Antinori] Friends, we are coming to you from somewhere in Nicaragua. Members of the Committee for Democracy in Panama, Nicaragua, and Central America have walked for 1 and 1/2 days to meet with an ARDE guerrilla column headed by Fernando "El Negro" Chamorro, general commander of this political-military force.

We are also here with members of this military group's general staff. Commander Chamorro, we would like to know your opinion of the military and political struggle being waged against the nine commanders who are oppressing Nicaragua today.

[Chamorro] First, I would like to thank you for coming to Nicaraguan territory. You can report to our brother Panamanian people on the vicissitudes and sacrifices that we are making to free not only our homeland, Nicaragua, but the entire American continent from the communist threat.

As for your question, there has been a political-military restructuring within ARDE following an apparent crisis 2 months ago. On that military restructuring, my opinion is that there has been... [changes remark] a group encompassing individuals who have participated in the armed struggle has been established. A general staff is also now visiting this base, and all other camps where our political representatives, namely the S-5, [not further identified] are present. Representatives of troops, cadres and intelligence personnel are also visiting. Logistics and operations representatives are not represented, because they are involved in other kinds of operations. Representatives of outfits existing in each area, such as military zone chief Macario, are also here. He is accompanied by military assistants who control the area in which we are operating militarily.

As for the political aspect, in conveying and supporting the stand and efforts of our Political Directorate headed by Coordinator Engineer Alfonso Robelo, we could say that we have moved forward by achieving a unity that is desired by all Nicaraguan people, within Nicaragua as well as those in exile. We have taken a step that is truly important and historic. We are now united to carry on the liberation struggle for the benefit of all Nicaraguans.

[Antinori] Commander Chamorro, how many ARDE troops are currently fighting?

[Chamorro] In keeping with the new structural process, we have above all been selective rather than quantitative because we really want to show that our struggle not only involves guerrilla warfare in the mountains, but to really impress the people in the city to make them believe that we are up in arms and that we support the Nicaraguan people. To reveal figures at this time is inadvisable for security reasons. However, we can say that, in general, quite a large number of combatants are fighting under ARDE. We are limiting the number of troops not only to ensure quality, but also due to the crisis we are experiencing. We have had to turn people away due to the lack of resources to sustain a war. At this moment, we do not have enough resources to establish a larger outfit.

[Antinori] What are ARDE's most pressing needs at the present moment?

[Chamorro] Well, a combatant obviously needs a rifle and ammunition to advance deep into Nicaraguan territory. That is our most pressing need. That is why we have had to turn away Nicaraguans who wish to join the struggle.

[Antinori] What is your opinion of the Contadora Group's efforts?

[Chamorro] Well, those of us who are involved in the armed struggle have said that the only way to free our homeland is through the use of arms, because this is the only method that communists anywhere in the world understand. We have never seen a communist regime collapse as a result of political or diplomatic efforts. When the Contadora Group was established, we rejected its efforts because we thought it was aimed at consolidating the Marxist-Sandinist regime in our homeland.

Apparently time has proved us right. In the past few days Sandinism has rejected all the Contadora Group's efforts. A well-intentioned effort on the part of member-countries has collapsed in view of the Sandinist regime's rejection of any Contadora Group attempt to control the situation. That was the effort that the group had been working on for the past 2 years.

[Antinori] What do you think about the upcoming elections called by the Sandinist-communist government of Nicaragua for 4 November?

[Chamorro] Well, since the beginning we have described those elections as a genuine fraud like none ever seen and that have no precedent in our homeland's history. Much has been said about the Somozist elections, but in comparison Somozist elections were a simple prelude to the farce currently being organized.

Of course we reject those elections. We will definitely be militarily active to prevent those elections from taking place. The Nicaraguan people must have full confidence that we will be present at any time when such a farce is being organized at the electoral precincts. The elections would serve only to consolidate the regime and give it international importance by consolidation through an electoral farce.

[Antinori] Commander Chamorro, we would like to ask one more question. Do you not think that the heroic struggle being carried out today by ARDE combatants and combatants of other military groups to free Nicaragua from the communist tyranny to a certain extent involve the future not only of Central America but also of all of America, because if a victory is not achieved against the nine Sandinist-communist commanders and their system, the Soviet-Cuban expansionism would advance in Central America, in other area countries, and then finally spread to the other countries on the American continent?

[Chamorro] Yes, we have maintained the thesis that this struggle is not only of the Nicaraguan people. That is, we must bear the banner and be the leaders, the vanguard of this liberation struggle that means more than the liberation of all of America; not only of Latin America, but also the cradle itself of democracy, the United States, that has not yet realized the great danger of having the Marxist-Leninist thorn piercing the heart of America with Soviet support.

It is a fact that our homeland has been intervened in; that it has been militarily occupied by the Soviets, who are the ones who have initiated the attempt to control America. The situation in El Salvador is well-known to all. It is actually maintained by the Marxist-Leninist system supported by Fidel Castro and the USSR, unfortunately facilitated by the betrayal of the Nicaraguan revolution.

PASTORA MAKES STATEMENT ON ARDE, MEDIA COVERAGE

PA051954 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Commander Eden Pastora Gomez, general commander of the Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, Armed Forces; statement "to peasant troops" date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] We who are the soldiers of the people have very few resources. We are fighting a very unequal war against Soviet imperialism. We are doing so according to the teachings of our heroes.

You are going to fight a guerrilla war in before the deaf ears of the democrats of the world who do not want to hear the desperate cries of an oppressed people.

The foreign ministers of Europe and Central America met in San Jose, Costa Rica. They spoke on everything except these 7,000 men who fight in southern and eastern Nicaragua. They did not speak of the 7,000 peasants of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN], in northern Nicaragua. Those peasants are as heroic, patriotic, and Nicaraguan as these 7,000 peasants to Nicaragua's south and east who are fighting in the ARDE. We are fighting a silent war. Those of the extreme right do not want to speak about us. Those who do not want a revolution do not want to speak about us because we want a revolution. The anti-Sandinists do not want to speak about us because we are nationalists and as democrats, we are the only Sandinists in Nicaragua. Those of the extreme left do not want to speak about us because they are communists and we, as Sandinists, are the opposite of communists. The communists are totalitarian. They violate all freedoms. As Sandinists, we are democrats and fight for the freedom of all Nicaraguans. As Sandinists we are nationalists. As communists, those of the exteme left, those of Managua, the Managua dictatorial government are internationalists. I repeat: We are nationalists. Nicaragua comes first, second, and third. The rest comes afterward. As for the communists the Soviet Union comes first, second, and third.

We are willing to make sacrifices for a better life that will not be like that in the Somozist past or the present communist regime. These words frighten some people. These democratic, popular, revolutionary words, these words directed to the Nicaraguan people are what frighten many who call themselves democrats and who block the aid from democrats who want to help us. You must know these things.

The Managua government can not longer conceal (?your efforts). It has begun to admit our actions in northern Blue fields. It has begun to admit our actions on Escondido River. Three days ago we attacked vessels of the pro-Soviet Army that carried logistic supplies. Yesterday, we reported that in two ambushes on the Indio River we seized two boats from the troops of the pro-Soviet occupation Army. Yesterday, we learned of the machine gunning of [words indistinct] very close to Juigalpa, in Chontales Department. The troops of (Navegante) are fighting hard in the area near Nueva Guinea. Let's see if the politickers of San Jose admit that the alleged summer vacation we were taking on the San Juan River has been transferred 200 km inside Nicaraguan territory. There are some politickers in San Jose who are making the struggle increasingly more difficult, bloody, and hard. As a result of their position against the people, these politickers of San Jose, Costa Rica, are doing the biggest favor for the communist Managua government.

You know this. Four months ago, when the enemy attacked these positions we had to abandon them due to the lack of ammunition. Those of you who fought here know this. The international press publicized communism's victory over democracy. Why didn't it do the same when we dislodged the communists and recovered our positions. The press has come here to these positions and it has confirmed that they have been recovered by the ARDE forces. No one wants to speak about our victory. Managua is now admitting that the war is deep inside the territory and not just at the San Juan River. The international press persists in stating that we are at the San Juan River. Companeros, we are in an area of 30,000 sq km which is equivalent to the size of El Salvador. In southern and eastern Nicaragua alone, we have more guerrillas than the Salvadoran have communists. The international press talks everyday of El Salvador but not of our actions. It minimizes our actions. But it does not matter [because] reason is on our side, truth is on our side, justice is on our side, and one day truth will prevail over lies. The day, companeros, we will be free. The people and world will be awakened when it hears the gunfire of ARDE fighting in Managua.

The Socialist International, the Social Democrats will then call us and offer us weapons. The Christian Democrats will then call us and offer us medicine, food, and weapons. The Reagan administration or the Democratic or Republican administrations, whayever U.S. Administration is in office, will call us and offer us shipments of weapons. Moscow and Havana will want to speak with us.

The commanders of guerrilla columns and zones already know that the nine communists of Managua are calling them. They want to speak with you. They already want to speak with your chiefs. You know why? Because you are [word indistinct] them. That is the truth. The world will know that we proposed talks with them. We do not want war. We went to war because of need [words indistinct]. We support talks. We support having all the forces involved in this Nicaraguan problem, the Soviets, the Cubans, the North Americans, the Managua government, the FDN, and the ARDE, talk. We are all in this [words indistinct]. The problem can be resolved without having to kill each other, so let us talk. But if there is no other (?path) but the rifle then we will kill. If we have to die we will do so. They called us and we told them we would talk. We told them we would talk [words indistinct] and they asked us where we would talk. We immediately told them in Nicaragua but in liberated territory. They said no and proposed Colombia. I proposed Mexico and they agreed but in Mexico City. I wanted some days in the sun on the beaches of Manzanillo but they were scared stiff because they did not want us to speak with them in the same place that they are speaking with the North Americans since that would have great political repercussions. They did not accept and cut off communications.

I told the troop commanders that we hoped that they would call us in 2 months. If the call comes in 2 months it depends on whether or not we obtain aid. If we obtain aid, it will be be for 8,000 to 10,000 men, to give shoes, clothing, medical assistance, and bullets to 10,000 men. If we do not obtain aid, companeros, we will not reactivate the southern and eastern regions. If we do not obtain aid, we will fight a guerrilla war as we have been doing. We are now beginning to abandon the San Juan River area. Not a single soldier will remain here. Let the troops of the Sandinist People's Army take it over. Let the troops of "El Negro" Chamorro, if he has any, take it. Let the FDN take it. There is absolutely nothing here. We will maintain a warfront in El Castillo and San Juan. We are all going to go over there where the companeros are located unless aid comes. Because we do not even have food here. You know this better than anyone else. We cannot maintain 500, 600, 700 men defending the San Juan River with the miserly aid we are getting.

In this way, we end this talk with you. I just have to inform you of the new ARDE slogan. Our slogan was that of Augusto Cesar Sandino. It was "Free fatherland or death." It is a historic slogan because it means that you would rather die than be a slave. We do not want to continue to die. We do not want to die rather than be slaves. From now on the slogan will be: "Free fatherland or kill." It is harsher, stronger, and even shocking. Sometimes it is easier to die than to kill. We prefer to kill rather than to continue to be slaves. Our slogan will be "Free fatherland or kill." That will be our slogan. We will use it massively for the first time to end this talk with you with the cry of free fatherland [shouts of "or kill"].

BENIN FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER AFFO ARRIVES

FL101830 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1208 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Early this morning, Mr Frederic Affo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of Benin, arrived in our country. He was met at Jose Marti International Airport by Jose Raul Viera, Cuban first vice minister of foreign relations and Giraldo Mazola, vice minister of foreign relations. Charge d'Affaires (Omar Desousa) of the Embassy of the People's Republic of Benin and other personnel from this embassy were also present.

At the short meeting, the minister of foreign affairs of that brother African nation expressed the [word indistinct] and admiration he felt when the top leader of Burkino Faso, Thomas Sankara, spoke at the 39th session of the UN General Assembly, where both leaders spoke as representatives of their respective nations.

The visitor is here on an official invitation and will meet with government and party leaders of our country.

FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA RETURNS FROM NEW YORK

FL110110 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca returned to Cuba today, landing at Havana's Jose Marti International Airport. Malmierca had been in New York attending the 39th UN General Assembly meeting. Vice Foreign Ministers Jose Viera and Pelegrin Torras were at the foot of the airplane steps to welcome Malmierca.

LEZCANO AFFIRMS POSITIVE OUTCOME OF GENEVA TALKS

FL100146 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Jorge Lezcano, vice president of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP], has emphasized the positive outcome of the 72d interparliamentarian conference which was held from 24-26 September in Geneva, Switzerland.

Lezcano, who is also a Central Committee and Council of State member, based his assertion on the contents of three resolutions which were approved at the meeting, one of which was supportive of a negotiated solution to Central America's conflicts.

RODRIGUEZ MEETS WITH PANAMA'S ILLUECA, ARDITO

FL102348 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Panama's President Jorge Illueca has met in a special audience with Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and his delegation. The Cuban vice president also met with President-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta, and at both meetings made reference to the friendship which exists between Cuba and Panama. He also delivered a message from President and Commander in Chief Fidel Castro to the two Panamanian leaders.

GDR'S HONECKER, GUILLERMO GARCIA DENOUNCE U.S. POLICY

FL101642 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] The GDR and Cuba have called U.S. policy against Cuba and Nicaragua threatening and interfering. The GDR and Cuba pointed out that the alarming escalation of the U.S. policy of threats and interference toward Cuba and Nicaragua is also directed against the struggle of the people's forces in El Salvador and other countries. The statements were made in Berlin by GDR leader Erich Honecker and Guillermo Garcia, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers.

'RENEWED IMPULSE' IN MONDALE'S CAMPAIGN NOTED

FL092056 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1809 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Walking down 5th Avenue in New York today, before a multitude of supporters, Democrat presidential candidate Walter Mondale gave renewed impulse to his campaign.

According to political analysts, Mondale's image has brigthened after last Sunday's televised debate with Republican Party candidate for reelection Ronald Reagan. During the debate, Mondale showed himself very self-assured and confident in his answers, as he created difficulties for Reagan. Many people believe Mondale achieved one of his biggest political victories.

Meanwhile, the Republican side has begun developing a new tactic in order for Reagan to successfully face Mondale in the next debate on 21 October.

VEIGA PRESIDES OVER OPENING OF 49TH CTC MEETING

FL092120 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The 49th meeting of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] began today in Havana, presided over by CTC Secretary General Roberto Veiga, alternate Politburo member. The members of this organization's national committee have been discussing, since early morning, the 15 points contained in the agenda. Among the points are the methodology to be used for periodic evaluation of labor cadres, training, attention, and stimulus for cadres, and the instructions to be given in devising the work plans for grassroots labor organizations.

Meeting Ends; 'Red Sundays' Planned

FL101516 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] The 49th meeting of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] has concluded with the approval of 15 points on which to evaluate internal and political cadres. Roberto Viega, alternate Politburo member and CTC secretary general, presided over the meeting.

The 164 people who attended the meeting discussed and approved proposals on trade union cadre promotions and substitutions to be reviewed by higher authorities. They also approved proposals on the preparation and control of documents by management personnel. They agreed to declare Red Sundays on 4 November and 2 December in honor of the 67th anniversary of the October Revolution and the 28th anniversary of the sailing of the Granma respectively.

MINISTRIES SIGN FOOD QUALITY CONTROL ACCORD

FL090206 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Politburo member and Public Health Minister Sergio del Valle and Minister of Food Industry Alejandro Roca have signed in Havana a cooperation accord between the two organizations. The basic objective of the accord is to ensure the quality of food products for human consumption. The accord also contains the planning and standards established by the Public Health Ministry on food cleanliness and protection of the work environment in the food processing plants.

Each plant will participate in research in new food products and strict quality control measures will be applied on new products. A joint obligatory work program will be instituted, which will be checked periodically by designated departments within each ministry. Del Valle said that the common objective of this accord is to guide the people in new consumer habits to achieve a healthier society.

BAHAMAS

PINDLING ADDRESSES NATION ON CABINET CHANGES

FL101810 Freeport Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] The prime minister, the Right Honorable Sir Lynden Pindling, has reorganized his cabinet. The prime minister has added only one new minister. Sir Lynden made the announcement as he addressed the nation last evening over the Bahamas Radio Network:

[Begin Pindling recording] I have advised his excellency, the governor general, to appoint the Honorable Clement T. Maynard, an able and experienced administrator, leader of government (?business) in the House, minister of foreign affairs and minister of tourism. In addition, Mr Maynard will assume responsibility for the public service, the efficiency of which needs to be greatly improved.

The Honorable A. Loftus Roker, a renowned no-nonsense man, will be the new minister of national security with responsibility [words indistinct] defense forces, as well as the Departments of Immigration, Parliamentary Registration, and Lands and Surveys. He will also have responsibility for the gaming laws. You know and I know that a hard, tough line will have to be taken on crime and drugs and this minister is prepared to lead the attack.

The Honorable Darrell Rolle, who was formerly minister of education, will go to the Ministry of Works and will assume responsibility for the Ministry of Housing and National Insurance. This will enable him to better coordinate the nationwide building and construction program.

Senator, the Honorable Paul L. Adderley, a gifted organizer, will continue as attorney general but he will also take up responsibility for the Ministry of Education and the hotel corporations in the Bahamas.

A one-two punch on the economy will be mounted to the Ministry of Finance on the one hand and the Ministry of Economic Affairs on the other hand. The Honorable Alfred T. Maycock will continue to make strides in the Ministry of Economic Affairs and will have added to his portfolio agriculture, fisheries, and cooperatives.

The able and affable Philip M. Bethel, will continue in the Ministry of Transport but in addition, he will have responsibility for local government and Bahamas Air.

The Honorable Livingston N. Coakley, will come forward from the Ministry of Health and will take up responsibility for labor and for youth, sports, and community affairs.

In this exercise, I have (?struggled) to add but one new minister to the cabinet and he too has accepted the challenge. Today, I advised his excellency to appoint Dr Norman Rupert Gay minister of health. [end recording]

The prime minister said that in order to take full control of the economy, he has decided to take responsibility for the Ministry of Finance.

CANA Assesses Changes

FL102026 Bridgetown CANA in English 2021 GMT 10 Oct 84

[By Nicki Kelly]

[Text] Nassau, Bahamas, Oct 10, CANA -- Beleagured Bahamas Prime Minister Sir Lynden Pindling has named one newcomer to a reduced cabinet following the resignation of three ministers and the dismissal of two others earlier this week.

In a nationwide radio and television address last night, Sir Lynden named medical practitioner, Dr Norman Gay, 43, as minister of health in the nine-member cabinet instead of the previous 13 and announced a reallocation of portfolios.

Sir Lynden, whose handling of his personal finances has become a source of major controversy here, said he would take over the Ministry of Finance, replacing Arthur Hanna, formerly deputy prime minister and minister of finance. Hanna resigned Monday after an unsuccessful attempt to force Sir Lynden's resignation. Two of his supporters, Tourism Minister Perry Christie and Housing Minister Hubert Ingraham, were dismissed shortly after.

The former ministers felt that the prime minister should step down in light of information concerning his financial affairs and business involvement uncovered by a Commission of Inquiry into drug trafficking. The ministers of youth and agriculture, Kendal Nottage and George Smith, who were alleged to have been involved with the drug smugglers, resigned during the cabinet shake-up. Both have denied the charges.

While making no specific reference to the commissions revelations of widespread corruption, the prime minister admitted that the Bahamas had suffered "severe political and economic damage over the past year" for which he as leader must take responsibility. Sir Lynden also acknowledged "some serious errors of judgment" adding: "Where I have been too trusting, I must now be more vigilant, where I have been too kind, I must now be more demanding, and where I have been too lenient, I must become more exacting."

However, the prime minister's problems are far from over. Sources within the ruling Progressive Liberal Party (PLP), which took office in 1967, say that another attempt will be made to unseat him during the party's convention on October 22.

Pindling said the reduced size of the cabinet would allow greater coordination among ministers, and in the elimination of red tape. In other changes the Foreign Ministry previously held by Paul Adderley is now held by Clement Maynard, the former minister of labour and home affairs. Adderley now takes on education in addition to his office as attorney general.

The line-up of the new cabinet is: Sir Lynden Pindling, prime minister and minister of finance; Clement T. Maynard, leader of government business in the House of Assembly and minister of foreign affairs and tourism; Loftus Roker, minister for national security with responsibility for the police, Defence Force and the Gaming Board; Paul Adderely, attorney general and minister of education with responsibility for the Hotel Corporation; Alfred Maycock, minister of economic affairs, agriculture, fisheries and cooperatives; Philip Bethell, minister of transport with responsibility for local government and the national airline; Bahamasair; Livingston Coakley, minister of labour, sport and community affairs; Dr Norman Gay, minister of health; and Darrell Rolle, minister of works with responsibility for housing and national insurance.

Meantime, the Bahamas House of Assembly reconvened today for the first time since the summer recess. However, the sitting did not last long as Speaker Clifford Darling ordered its suspension after opposition Free National Movement (FNM) leader Kendal Isaacs attempted to read a communications relating to the political situation and was ruled out of order. It called on the prime minister to resign and give the Bahamaian people an opportunity to elect a new government.

Afterwards, Isaacs said he broke the procedures to be followed in the presentation of communications to the house because "we were determined that the house should not conduct any business, so long as this (political) situation prevails."

Prime Minister Pindling was not at the sitting. He was reported to be in one of the so-called "out islands," mustering support for the anticipated showdown at the PLP convention.

He has ignored opposition calls for his resignation, since the allegations of impropriety surfaced last year on an American television network news programme, insisting that the only way he could be unseated was through a no-confidence vote or if the opposition won the next general elections due in 1987.

ADDERLEY DISCUSSES WORLDWIDE DRUG CONTROL

FL102006 Bridgetown CANA in English 1908 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] United Nations, Oct 10, CANA-REUTER -- The Bahamas said today the United Nations system should give priority to the problem of international drug control.

Addressing the General Assembly, Bahamas Foreign Minister Paul Adderley said his country had never been a producer of drugs and was not a major consumer. Producer countries were generally south of the Bahamas and the major consumer country to the north, he added, alluding to the United States. This puts us in an unenviable position, he said. As a result, drug trafficking through the Bahamas is straining the economic, moral, and social fabric of the islands of our Commonwealth.

Adderley said narcotics control should not have to compete with social services for funding from the Bahamas budget. What is urgently needed is adequate international cooperation among all states, the producer states, the consumer states, and the transit states like the Bahamas, he continued.

The Bahamas wishes to see the problem of international drug control in all its aspects given priority in the United Nations system, the foreign minister stated.

As a member of the U.N. Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Bahamas pledged to do its utmost to work for the implementation of international measures discussed and recommended in the general assembly and other bodies.

DOMINICA

CUBAN-EDUCATED STUDENTS RETURNING TO PROBLEMS

FL052030 Bridgetown CANA in English 1744 GMT 5 Oct 84

[By Peter Richards]

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Oct 5, CANA -- As Dominicans brace for general elections next year, public debate over the employment of Dominicans who will soon be returning from studying in Cuba is on the rise. The return of the first batch of 10 students in 1985 seems certain to be an issue during the elections and recently the independent weekly NEW CRONICLE came under fire by readers who criticised its publication of a student's socialist views.

Five years ago the interim administration headed by Oliver Seraphine, leader of the opposition Dominica Labour Party, accepted a Cuban offer of scholarships. A political furore later developed when the left-leaning Dominican Liberation Movement (DLM) accepted scholarships after the pro-Washington ruling Dominica Freedom Party (DFP) had rejected them.

But Prime Minister Eugenia Charles told a news conference in August, an apparent toning down of her strong attack on the acceptance of the scholarships, that the students would not encounter difficulty in getting jobs on their return "if the person is equipped with his profession and has not pledged himself to overthrowing the government."

Charles has however not let up on her anti-Cuban rhetoric, recently accusing Havana of working with opposition political parties to unseat her government in the next elections.

Dominicans are currently completing studies in Cuba in computer science, economics, dentistry, medicine and agriculture-related subjects.

One reader, described as a "concerned citizen," wrote in the NEW CHRONICLE: "What rights does a Christian paper have to allow the communist ideology dedicated to the overthrow and destruction of religion and freedom to have room in its columns via students from Cuba." Another anonymous writer added: "Dominicians...the freedom you are enjoying now...could disappear overnight if the communists find one small measure of encouragement."

The government had claimed that students were being forced to study Marxism-Leninism and have military training. But the DLM responded: "...The Cubans have given categorical assurance that no foreign student is involved in anything to do with the military." The DLM has said it was determined to maintain relations with Cuba and take up scholarships.

Severin McKenzie, a Dominican student who returned home recently on holiday, said: "Some people get the impression that we are studying and our main aim is to come back and overthrow the government which is totally wrong." McKenzie said students did not have time to become involved in political issues and their chief concern was passing their exams. "...What we want right now is for the Dominican people to understand what we are doing in Cuba. We are hoping to do is come back and cooperate with any government that is there to help develop our country."

McKenzie was among the first batch of students to take up scholarships. "If we cannot find employment with government," he said, "we will seek employment in the private sector...our main aim is to work and work here in Dominica and nowhere else." The student said that in terms of what he was told before leaving for Cuba living there was a "total experience." The student said his colleagues had thought that Cuba was a state where people were very restricted. "Only we found the contrary. There are parties every night. A whole night at the movies will cost you only about 40 cents (one E.C. dollar 37 cents U.S.). Sightseeing is very popular...the night clubs and hotels are always open. Can we say that we do not need those doctors...our country cannot afford not to have these doctors. We know the situation of the brain drain and it is one of the things we appreciate our studies for and that it gives us this urge to want to come back and develop our country," he said.

Statistics from the Dominica Liberation Movement show that next year 10 students will graduate in agriculture, agronomy and forestry. In 1936 two more will graduate in agronomy and medicine with 10 others expected to complete studies in 1987, among them doctors, dentists and an architect.

Meanwhile, the ruling Freedom Party has alleged that Cuba is attempting to engineer an opposition victory at the next election. The charge has been condemned by the Democratic Labour Party which described it as "mischievous and lacking creditibility."

GRENADA

GAIRY'S UNITED LABOR PARTY ISSUES MANIFESTO

FL102250 Bridgetown CANA in English 2222 GMT 10 Oct 84

[By George Worme]

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Oct 10, CANA -- Former Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy's Grenada United Labour Party (GULP), whose previous period in power was marked by allegations of repression, says it will guarantee fundamental rights and freedoms, including freedom of speech, if returned to power at the December 3 general elections.

The party's manifesto said a GULP government would need the Armed Forces of the United States, which led in the ouster of a left-wing junta almost a year ago, to help in the defence of the island. "We shall continue to negotiate a permanent American presence," the labour party said.

A coalition of three centrist parties, the New National Party (NNP), has also pledged to retain the U.S. military for several years to ensure the island's security.

The 20-page manifesto, put out today by the GULP, which formed the last democratically-elected government in Grenada until its downfall in a 1979 left-wing coup, includes highlights on foreign policy matters, infrastructure development, and expansion of various sectors of the economy. The manifesto of the 34-year-old party promises to be committed to absolutely no victimisation or revenge, but at the same time says no new subversive activities will be tolerated.

It said that if elected, the GULP would guarantee fundamental rights and freedom including freedom of speech and religious worship and for all cults including Rastafarians. "We would recognise the Rastafarians as a cult. We will assist them in bringing out their talents in trade and industry, agriculture and sports," the manifesto said.

The GULP was toppled by the left-leaning New Jewel Movement (NGM) on March 13, 1979, in the first coup in the English-speaking Caribbean. The GULP won nine of the 15 seats in the last elections in 1976. "We shall continue to recognise American independence July 4 with a full scale formal reception for all American citizens in our state as was done in 1978."

"We shall have a non-holiday prayer with thanksgiving services involving all churches within the state of Grenada, Carriacou, and Petit Martinique on October 25," it said.

The document also spoke of the GULP's intention of strengthening ties with Britain and negotiating with Britain for a naval presence on the north of the island. There would also be negotiations with the British Government, it said, for extended police assistance, technical cooperation, and a revival of celebrations marking the Queen's birthday in the usual manner.

The manifesto said the foreign policy of Grenada would be based on what it called a UK-U.S. western type democracy in its endeavour to strengthen relations with Canada, Venezuela, and all other noncommunist countries. "We shall continue to play an active role in various international organisations including the United Nations, the Organisation of American States, the Commonwealth of Nations, and all other organisations in which Grenada participated before the illegal takeover of our country," it said.

JAMAICA

DOMINICAN PRESIDENT TO VISIT, SIGN TRADE PACT

FL101540 Bridgetown CANA in English 1503 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 10, CANA -- President of the Dominican Republic Salvador Jorge Blanco will pay a three day official visit to Jamaica from Saturday for the signing of a trade cooperation agreement with Prime Minister Edward Seaga, the national news agency, JAMPRESS, reported.

Seaga visited the Dominican Republic in September last year and a joint committee was established to draft the agreements in trade, financial, and tourism and cultural cooperation, and Jorge Blanco was expected here by January for the signing. However, the Dominican president's domestic economic problems at the time kept him at home, officials said.

JAMPRESS said that the agreements would be signed Tuesday in Kingston at Jamaica House, the prime minister's office. Jorge Blanco, the agency said, will be accompanied by his wife and four ministers in a party of 36. In Jamaica they are to attend functions here marking National Heritage Week when Jamaicans reflect on the life and work of the country's national heroes and other contributors to the building of the nation.

Seaga had moved to deepen bilateral relations with the Dominican Republic after he had failed at the Caribbean Community Summit last year July in Port-of-Spain to have the Spanish-speaking country accepted in the free trade and functional cooperation grouping of former and present British colonies in the Caribbean. At their summit this year, the Caricom leaders voted to give the Dominican Republic, Suriname, and Haiti observer status in certain community institutions. The Jamaican leader had originally suggested that Caricom as a group could enter a formal trading pact with the Dominican Republic.

JAMPRESS AGENCY REACTIVATED, REPLACING JIS

FL091840 Bridgetown CANA in English 1600 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 9, CANA -- Government's national news agency, JAMPRESS, has been reactivated and has taken over the news gathering function of the Jamaica Information Service (JIS). "We formally began operating yesterday, and JAMPRESS has taken over the news gathering functions of the JIS," said Editor-in-Chief Ken Chaplin.

JAMPRESS was established in 1979 within the government's information network to feed news about Jamaica to the non-aligned news pool and the Latin American Information Network (ASIN), which groups national news agencies. However, JAMPRESS operations were suspended when the Edward Seaga administration came to power in late 1980, but have been restarted in a general re-organization of the JIS.

JAMPRESS will disseminate mainly government information within Jamaica and abroad, mainly to countries with significant Jamaican communities, the government said. The news is now being telexed to Jamaican missions in those countries.

"We will also be telexing material to ASIN's headquarters in Costa Rica for dissemination on their system," Chaplin said. "Mainly we are covering information that will be about Jamaica and of relevance to people abroad in attempting to understand Jamaica."

VENEZUELAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO ARRIVE FOR TALKS

FL102214 Bridgetown CANA in English 2103 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 10, CANA -- Venezuela's Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul is coming to Guyana next week on an official visit, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. He told CANA the foreign minister will be meeting with his Guyanese counterpart Rashleigh Jackson who is now in New York. Jackson, who will address the current session of the United Nations General Assembly, is expected to return home this weekend, the official said. The foreign ministers are expected to discuss "matters relating to the current territorial issue between the two countries," and will pursue other matters of bilateral interest started in New York earlier this month.

PPP'S JAGAN SAYS PARTY INTERESTED IN GOVERNING

FL101842 Bridgetown CANA in English 1647 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 10, CANA -- Leader of Guyana's Marxist opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP) Dr Cheddi Jagan has denied a newspaper report that the party was not interested in political power but in the formation of a National Patriotic Front government. "The PPP is definitely interested in political power," said Dr Jagan, who held power here from 1953 to 1964. "What I did say was that the PPP would prefer for economic, racial, and security reasons, a broad-based National Patriotic Front government of all political forces which subscribe to a democratic, anti-imperialist and socialist-oriented programme." THE CATHOLIC STANDARD, organ of the Roman Catholic Church, published the report of an interview with Dr Jagan in its September 16 edition headlined: "We Are Not Interested in Taking Over Government: Jagan." Dr Jagan said: "As regards when and by what means political power will be obtained, the PPP's strategy has been and is to achieve working class and racial unity. As to means, Marxist-Leninists believe in the mastery of all forms of struggle. The method or combination of methods will be determined by the circumstances at any given time." The PPP has persistenly accused the Forbes Burnham regime of conducting fraudulent elections. Jagan said that his party was attacked in the late 1960's and 1970's for not resorting to armed struggle to topple the regime of President Burnham, a one-time Jagan colleague, and was deemed "non-revolutionary." However, Dr Jagan said that now "some of the same people are advocating electoral struggle."

UNION LEADER ON DEVALUATION CONSEQUENCES

FL092312 Bridgetown CANA in English 1953 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 9, CANA -- Newly-elected President of the Guyana Trades Union Congress (TUC) George Daniels today said last weekend's devaluation of the Guyana dollar by nearly nine percent represented "another blow to the workers of this country." He said this was particularly a serious blow "coming as it does during the current negotiations between the TUC and the government on the question of wage increases for public sector workers." Daniels said the TUC was left to guess about the future "as there may be further devaluations, other than...that) announced last Saturday..." Daniels said. The Central Bank will now set the exchange rate weekly; the local currency had been devalued by 20 percent in January. "We are particularly alarmed that we had not been consulted and we have written the state planning secretariat seeking further details on the devaluation," Daniels added. The Guyana dollar is now worth 24 cents U.S.